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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE FESTIVITIES AT MOSCOW.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Moscow, Sept. 7, 1856.

It is a mistake into which in England your readers might easily fall to imagine that the rejoicings and solemnities in which Europe and Asia are now greeting each other at Moscow are confined to two or three remarkable days. From the 25th of August to the 27th of September every day will have been remarkable in this strange old capital, which is in itself more striking and more worthy of a visit than any of the scenes it tosses in diurnal and almost hourly succession before our bewildered senses, like some huge kaleidoscope in a whirl. Yet certainly those scenes bring out all its peculiarities more strongly; and never since the Muscovite George, the fourth of his name, built it on the great scale of a capital city seven hundred years ago, was the "Mother of Slavonia," as the Russians fondly term Moscow, so well worthy of the examination of the foreigner. He sees it on a great occasion; and this occasion, so far from effacing, overlaying, or sinking the natural character of the place, only develops it with additional vividness.

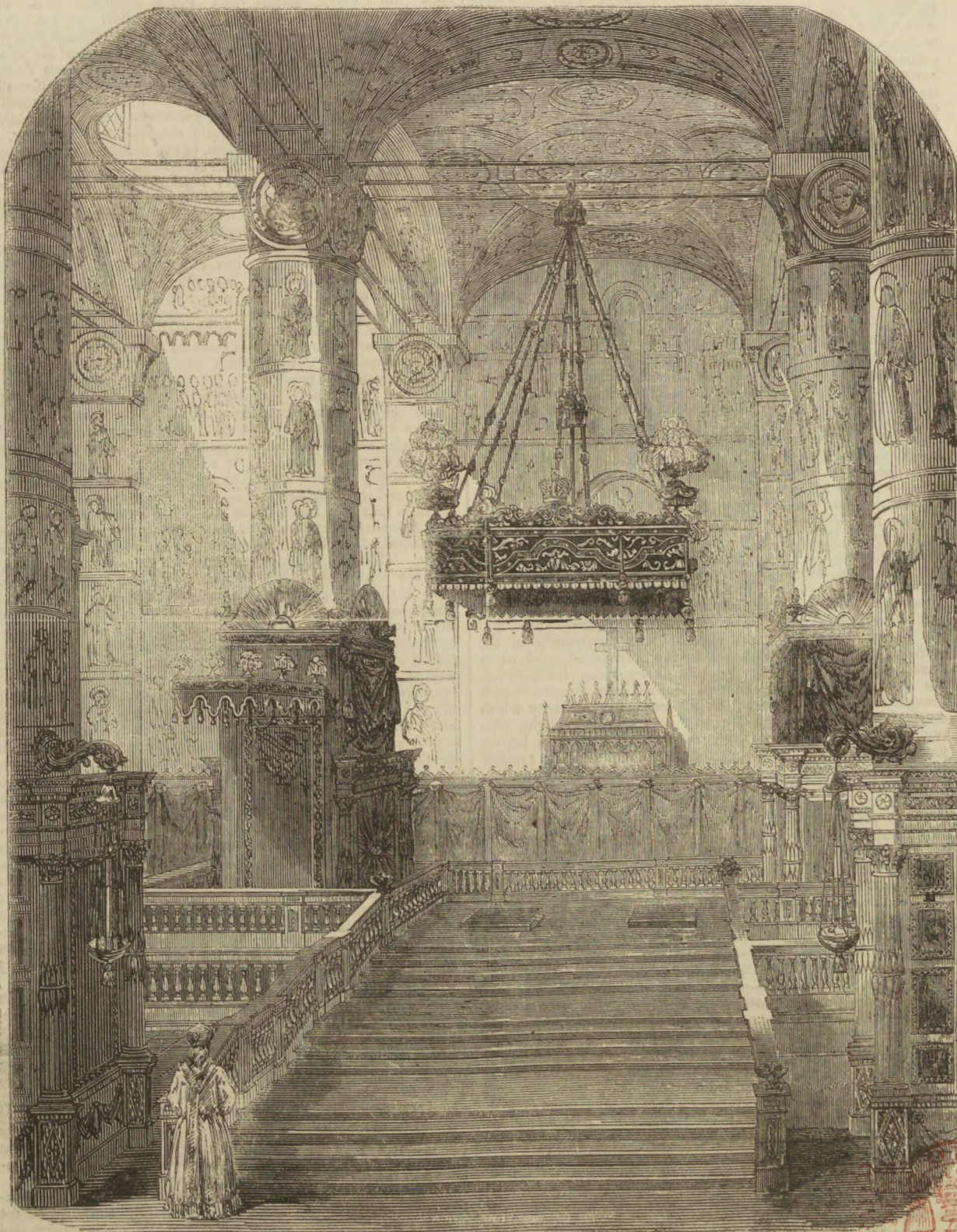
Understanding that others are engaged to furnish you with the drier and more business-like enumeration of each successive detail in the programme of the monster festivities, I undertake the lighter (and to your readers, probably, more entertaining) task of sending you miscellaneous sketches and a general account of everything that occurs. In the first place, then, respecting the *where*. What were Caius Marius without the ruins of Carthage? All must be confusion and even disgust to the English reader who has not first formed to himself a more or less exact general idea of the scene in which is held this unexampled series of festivals. That scene is itself, I repeat, the most extraordinary spectacle on the face of the earth. Russians laugh at you if you pretend to know anything of their country from St. Petersburg, which they call but a newer and more splendid German city. Go to Moscow, they say, and then speak of Russia; till then be silent. Let me say a word, therefore, about Moscow, which merits, in truth, a longer description than that with which I shall trouble you.

Suppose, first, the traveller one remove further back on the road. He knows St. Petersburg as well as he knows his pocket. Above all, he has admired the outside and examined the inside of the wondrous Isaac Cathedral, which is now receiving its finishing touches, and is to be solemnly blessed and opened for service when the Emperor returns from Moscow to his Northern capital. The traveller wonders whether Moscow can contain anything as deserving of notice as this fine monument. He will find that Moscow itself is a finer monument. Not fifty Isaac Cathedrals could render St. Petersburg comparable for a moment to this strangely-situated forest-encircled city, the marvellous product of seven centuries of wayward architecture and fantastic toil. Still the Isaac, on a more ordinary and attainable level (in a class of objects, indeed, which it only requires a sufficient expenditure to reproduce wherever you please), will remain one of the wonders of the world. Its interior doors of bronze and gold, its pillars of malachite and lapis lazuli thirty feet high, supporting a circular canopy of equally precious material; its vast exterior porch of polished granite, the columns of which shine like jasper, and are far more valuable, as well as more durable, than marble; the marble itself, which compasses the entire shell of the superb edifice; its colossal bronze statues of kneeling angels protecting the whole circle of the cupola, and marked with a dark relief against the milk-white walls round which they seem to pray; the massive dome of dazzling gold, pouring forth floods and torrents of softened light; and, finally, the thought of the twelve million pounds sterling which that gorgeous structure has cost—all combine to make their natural impression; and the traveller, I repeat, asks himself what can there be in ancient and barbarous Moscow comparable to this masterpiece of modern art and imperial prodigality? Let him proceed. There are other things like the Isaac Church in the world, and there will be many such; there is, and there could be, but one Moscow. After a visit, then—the last thing of all—to the tomb of Nicholas, in the church of the fortress (which tomb, amidst about forty others of the Emperors, the Empresses, and their families, since Peter inclusively, is alone covered with fresh flowers daily), your readers and I, we will suppose, set off to assist at the coronation of his successor.

We start on the 18th of August, to have a better chance of rooms in Moscow, although the solemn *entrée* is not to take place until eleven days later. The St. Petersburg terminus is so crowded that we have to wriggle and push our way—and it takes longer to move from one side to the other of the ticket-room than to walk from Milford-lane to Somerset-house. The first counter at which we must present ourselves is that of the In-

spector of Passports; for not only your original passport to Russia was of no use whatever without the *visa* of the Russian Consul where you got it, in order to procure you an entrance into Russia, but, even with that *visa*, it was of no use as protecting your residence for more than two or three days in any part of the territory. You had to obtain a permit of sojourn, as it is called. To obtain this you had to present yourself *personally* before the Superintendent of the Secret Police, a tall, gaunt man, with a soft manner and a hard countenance, the skin of which seems trebly tanned, who assures you that nowhere throughout the Empire need you again produce your English papers. You pay a few shillings and take those he gives you instead, which are to serve all your purposes. The first thing to be done on reaching your hotel is to surrender these new papers that they may be inscribed in the police books of the quarter. You change your residence. The change must be inscribed in the police books of the other quarter. You wish to go to Moscow; you are told to procure a passport. "I am only moving," you say, "from one town in Russia to another; I am not

leaving the country." No matter; a distinct passport must be obtained for every specific new destination to which you would transfer yourself. More roubles; and as you emerge from the office, hands are stretched out to you for alms by men in military uniforms, decorated with orders, and wearing on their bosom the Cross of Honour. You reach home, and cry, exhausted, "Well, I have done it at last; these wretched, reasonless, teasing formalities are over." No such thing; they are merely beginning. The hotel-keeper says your new passport must be inscribed in the police books, and offers to relieve you of the trouble some time that evening or next morning. In your surprise and anger you determine to see the matter completely to an end that very day, and, with an exclamation which I have known, in some instances to be extraordinarily energetic, you rush forth, deaf to something which the hotel-keeper vainly bawls after you. This is a pity. You arrive at the Chast—the nearest of those watch-towers on which, all day and all night, you have seen two sentries eternally revolving far above the houses, to give the alarm at



CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION, IN THE KREMLIN, WHEREIN THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA WAS CROWNED.



the first sign of a fire. Here is the nearest police station. You enter; find with difficulty and delay somebody who speaks French or German, explain that you have a passport for Moscow, want it registered, and want their voucher that registered it has been. "And your certificate, Sir?" "What certificate?" "The hotel-keeper's, testifying that you owe no money in his house, or, to his knowledge, in the quarter." I suppress the inevitable explosion. Your return to the hotel, your purse in your hand, and you pay your bill at once. But it is now too late that evening for the police. Next day there is some great Greek feast, and you must wait.

At last, you are at the railway station, in presence of the inspector of passports. He stamps yours. Now you can at the opposite side purchase your ticket. Your luggage has disappeared; you trace it to a third counter. The porter hands you a little numbered billet for each of your parcels. You pay a rouble for each billet. On producing them at Moscow you will recover your luggage. You then pay everybody around you something, for the bell is ringing; those whom you have paid form themselves into a wedge, and charge. You are borne in triumph upon the platform in the midst of this impromptu but enthusiastic body-guard. You take your place, and breathe at great ease; for the carriage is charmingly arranged. There is no crushing when you enter it against the knees of those already seated.

Each carriage contains 60 or 100 passengers; is entered at the end, and is traversed all through by a central gangway, sufficiently broad to allow two who meet to cross each other. The seats are arm-chair-like fixtures, face to face, half of them towards the engine, half the contrary way. Where you enter, at the end of this long carriage, are certain private cabinets; and beyond them, in the open air, is a platform capable of containing seven or eight persons, who, for change of posture or of atmosphere, come hither, smoke their cigars, and survey the country as it flies to rearward. Here stand the guards and managers of the drag-levers. A step over a narrow chasm enables the guard of one long carriage to transfer himself to the next, and so on through the interior gangway, to traverse at need the whole train. I must confess that these arrangements excel ours; and this not only for pleasantness (that is obvious), but for relief in case of illness, and a prompt alarm in case of accident. The Russian Government deserves credit, in truth, for the many precautions it has thus taken. Considering the various casualties to which railway trains are liable—collisions, breakages, slips off the rails, and many others—I do not see anything ridiculous in another measure which is in force upon this long line to Moscow. Each train is accompanied by a surgeon and by a Greek priest. Certainly, the surgeon is as likely in a fortnight's journeying to and fro with the train to have his professional duties called into service as he would be in a fortnight's sea voyage.

Well, we are fairly started, and in twenty-two hours we pass through the whole northern regions of European Russia to its very centre. The first half of this journey is through a country chiefly of forest and moor; the second half, after you enter the government of Moscow visibly improves in all the evidences of population, culture, and prosperity. The character of the scenery entirely changes; you lose something in the picturesque solemnity of the boundless waste, and the murmuring dark-green sea of pine and fir; but you gain in exchange the signs of plenty, and the smiling features of a happier land. There are neither cuttings nor tunnels all the way, for, although in the southern half of the journey you are borne through a gently-undulated landscape, and see, on each hand, cheerful hills crowned with orchards and farms; yet there are no such hills and no such descents on the line itself. In one place, indeed, a huge ravine, through which a river rolls at an immense depth beneath, crossed by the road; but here, as in another smaller instance, the natural chasm is spanned by a bold, long, strong, high, and beautiful viaduct. The stations are twenty in number, and are called, beginning on the St. Petersburg side, Kolpina, Tosnina, Luban, Pomeran, Tehudor, Volkoff, Malo-Veechter, Okuloff, Valdai, Bologoff, Veechevolochoke, Spiroff, Oshdashkoff, Tver or Tver (where you cross the Volga), Zavedoff, Klenskoi, Podvolnetch, Krukoff, Chinskoi, and Moscow. Most of the above places are wooden villages, with a splendid, new, lofty, and spacious railway station in stone. You have breakfasted before you start, but you stop for breakfast at Luban. The mode of reckoning is most stupid: you pay according to what you have helped yourself to on a crowded table, and must tell the waiter the items without knowing their names. You stop afterwards for lunch, dinner, tea, supper, breakfast, and more repasts of day and of night than we have English names for. It is these frequent meals which keep a train, travelling thirty miles an hour, twenty-two hours on a road of 450 miles. Such is Russia's only great railway at present in its characteristics and arrangements.

How shall I be able to convey to you my disgust and my admiration? To see Moscow for a day, and particularly to see it beneath you from the summit of Ivan Veliki's great tower on the Kremlin-hill, is to remember it as long as you live. The earth cannot match that spectacle. For the half-hour alone which you will spend, I will suppose on that sky-piercing belfry, you will have done well to travel 2000—ay, 12,000—miles. The visitor from New Zealand, not to say the visitor from London, will feel himself amply repaid by that one stupendous, and elsewhere unexampled, unattainable panorama. He will not grudge the troubles, the expenses, the annoyances of the journey, no matter whence. But one day is as good as a hundred for the purpose; the view is engraven indelibly on his mind. In a word, he will applaud the thought which brought him to Moscow—but he will curse any necessity which detains him there. His first day is all astonishment, delight, rapture; his second is a purgatory; or—put it on the most lenient footing—his first week seems to have escaped him with the rapidity of a dream; of some such dream, however, as leaves an ineffaceable remembrance. The second week appears a month; the third is eternity.

There are, therefore, two very distinct senses in which we may speak of the advantages and disadvantages of a city: first, its merits or defects as a place to be seen; secondly, its merits or defects as a place to live in. Very few Englishmen could endure a long sojourn in Moscow; but no person of taste could help feeling enraptured by the views it presents, which are, many of them, wholly unequalled upon earth; and which, besides, are so numerous and so diversified, that you could fancy some mighty enchanter—some genius of the Eastern fairy tale—was contriving for your entertainment a series of separate cities—at every furlong a new one—as you strolled through the vast wilderness of ascending, descending, and undulating streets; the extensive squares; the numerous gardens—a garden to nearly each house; the ramparts, the terraces, the river walks, the tree-shaded alleys, the cistern-furnished openings, the caravanserai courtyards, the airy heights of the Kremlin, and the cavernous labyrinths of that low-browed, dim, gallery-pierced eat-camp-like market, where every article of human want is sold, where lamps hang from the massive archways of the thousand interior crossings even in the daytime,—that cavernous labyrinth called, I say, the Gostinnai Dvor. But it is quite another question what Moscow is when considered as a residence. I speak not of the well-known mixture which it presents of the most gorgeous and the most squalid external life—side by side: plenty of glitter and show to gaze at, with misery for the gazer; alternating between vanity and suffering; all imposed of palaces furnished in the taste

of Satraps and petty Sovereigns, and bedless, couchless, almost chairless interiors under their very shadow. I do not refer at present to the characteristics of life in Moscow; I exclude wholly from view the condition of the native majority. What I speak of is the amount of comfort which an English traveller may hope to find in the very best ordinary hotels—splendidly furnished, imposing, capacious houses, with hosts of servants. I think, I may cut the chapter of comfort short, when I say that the stranger must begin by despairing of cleanliness. Anything like the filthiness of Russian household habits, anything like the spectacle which certain interior quarters of the building disclose, nobody who has not been to Moscow can figure to himself, or would have deemed possible. The influence of this upon health is much overlooked. The only remedy is to be out of doors as much as possible; and, although, this summer, nothing can be said against the weather, (it is the finest August and the finest September within living memory at Moscow), yet the climate generally refuses to lend itself to the encouragement of such a life. Then, at present at least, there is the expense. Hotels, where the ordinary charge used to be three shillings a day for lodging, now demand a pound a day. The tariffs of the better hotels have risen in the same rates. Your board is in proportion. This dearthness is I know artificial and fraudulent; for provisions of all sorts are incredibly cheap in Moscow at the very moment I write; but what signifies that fact to the passing stranger? He is fleeced all the same. In short, I know few places less agreeable to reside in; and it is to mark emphatically the distinction which I wish to convey to you, that I now again add that at the same time I never beheld a city the aspect of which,—and this from twenty points of view totally dissimilar in their effect—is so ravishing, so beautiful, or so strange.

Mr. Ruskin, who attaches so much importance to colour, as an agent of the arts, ought to come here and compare the startling impressions which await him with his experience of Venice. More particularly ought he to come because, having spoken copiously of Venice and Byzantium, he should remember that travellers of the highest taste and mental culture have long since agreed that, if you add to the two cities just mentioned a third, they form the group of the three most striking and wonder-moving towns on earth; that each of them has a more marked stamp of individuality than any place not included in the group; that to compare any of the three to any except one of the others, for originality of effect, would be mere idleness; but that, if you compare them among themselves, Moscow is immeasurably the most remote from all ordinary experience. Five qualities contribute to give it this incommunicable character. First, the old genuine Russian style of architecture is here in undisputed predominance; and, be it good or be it bad, be it barbarous or be it fraught, as I believe, with some of the intrinsic and eternal elements of beauty, it, at least, prevails in no other country; the stranger is unprepared for its effects—it is its own genus, order, species, all in one, and it takes the eye, as it were, by storm. Secondly, the number of churches in Moscow is greater than ever before, or elsewhere, rose among the same number of lower buildings. Imagine the effect of more than five hundred such structures, each crowned with several spires, steeples, and towers, disengaging themselves from the level of the lower roofs in every simple and every composite tint that counted in the flower-beds of the richest garden, from flaming gold to the softest violet or puce, as the stranger first surveys the marvellous panorama, taking his stand on one of the neighbouring hills, or, better still, on the lofty summit of Ivan Veliki's tower, amid the castles, palaces, and cathedrals of the Kremlin. Well can I understand the profound and overwhelming emotion which suddenly seized the hearts of 400,000 rude and hardy soldiers when in 1812 the hosts of Napoleon obtained their first view, or rather their first transporting vision, of the matchless old city, from the western ridge, called the "Hill of Sparrows." Well can I understand that universal shout of rapture which bore from their ranks into Moscow its name, and its name only, as the expression of their admiration. Well can I enter into Napoleon's own deep and solemn abstraction as he stood spell-bound on the belfry of Ivan, to contemplate in all its loveliness, but still more in all its strangeness, this city of enchantments. In the third place, the exceedingly loose and open manner in which Moscow is built suffers the eye to rest on its details, instead of either bewildering it by intricacy, or wearying it by apparent monotony. Paris contains about a million and a half of inhabitants; Moscow occupies very nearly as great an extent of surface, with an ordinary population of not 400,000. Positively it is the third largest city in Europe; but relatively to the number of its occupants, it is the largest in the world. In the fourth place, the perpetual shiftings of the elevations, the alternation of hill and dale in Moscow, produce a most singular impression. But finally and chiefly, nowhere else on the face of the globe, are the influences of colour upon the senses so resorted to, or so successful. I despair of conveying to any one who has not experienced this, how it affects both the eye and the imagination. However, one important principle is not to be forgotten, that it is not beauty alone which is here at work upon the mind, nor is it always abstract beauty which has been instrumental in raising agreeable impressions. Surprise also has its effects. The strangeness of the scene, its utter dissimilarity to all we have been used to behold, makes you feel again as you felt when a child on gazing with wonder at any object or spectacle which was at once gaudy and novel. Add to all this certain moral causes, which combine with the material scenes, harmonising with and heightening their effect, such as the peregrinate appearance of the motley population, long-robed, bearded, praying, and crossing themselves in the public streets; talking a language strange to every visitor, the very alphabet of which is different from that of every other, and imparts in the numerous inscriptions of the streets an augmented character of grotesqueness to your position. You could imagine you had been dropped from the cloudy car of some magician, into a world wholly different from that of your experience. The very dates are not the dates of the rest of mankind. Time seems in confusion. Then you remember your situation. This strange capital stands alone; no other great city is nearer than five hundred miles. It is the metropolis of ancient forests and interminable plains. Ascend the Kremlin, and when you can tear your eyes from the bewitching view close beneath you on every side, look further abroad; interrogate the distance where this many-coloured city, melting into gardens, groves, and forests, seems to lose itself gradually, and to carry your glance onwards to the horizon. What do you notice? An expanse boundless as the sea; but, oh, much more full of tints, objects, variety, and interest! Finally, imagine the endless diversity of military and religious uniform.

Such is a brief but faithful general picture of Moscow, in its external aspects. I will quit this part of the subject with one remark, that Moscow contains not only the largest but the most mellow-toned bell (it weighs two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and is successor to one exactly twice the weight, broken in falling from its burnt-down belfry: Great Tom of Lincoln weighs only 10,000 lb.); the largest gun; the largest manège (760 yards long, and 360 wide); the largest ball-room; and the largest foundling hospital in the whole world. This last harbours and brings up 20,000 deserted children. Similar hospitals abound throughout Russia, on a smaller scale; and infanticide is a crime utterly unknown in the country. It is literally never committed.

Of the solemn entry on the 29th of August, and of the Coronation, I have time at this moment to say hardly anything except that they may safely be pronounced the two most gorgeous pageants that the earth has seen since the time of the ancient Roman

triumphs; of which last, as an imposing spectacle, one of the greatest geniuses that ever lived, the celebrated St. Augustin, Bishop of Hippo, thought so highly, that he placed it among the three grand scenes of previous ages, which he regretted he could never witness—"Paulum prædicantem, Ciceronem perorantem, Romam triumphantem." What lent to the Czar's solemn entry an additional pretension of recalling the antique Roman triumph was the presence in the procession of the delegates of the subjugated tribes of Asia, clad in a costume more ancient than classic Greece, coeval with the Pharaohs and Sesostrises of Egypt, and with days anterior to the flight of Helen, the siege of Troy, or the voyage of the Argonauts. Strange fate of Russia, and stranger still of those ancient races, whose ancestors ruled in Colchis, and whose immemorial arms and costume have helped to swell the ovation of a modern Czar!

Of the Coronation I will speak in a future letter. Your ordinary Correspondent will of course have informed you that the Patriarch did not crown the Emperor. Alexander crowned himself; and then crowned the Empress. The diplomatic body, of which M. de Morny is leader here, has been through these barbarous pageantries treated very cavalierly and haughtily. They were invited on neither occasion to bear any other part than that of spectators, like the rest of us. At the Entry they were accommodated with seats by the private hospitality of the Princess Kochoubey in the balcony of her palace. At the Coronation they had the worst places assigned to them in the Ouspensky Church; and from the succeeding banquet they were excluded altogether. This is to show the Russians how their Czar treats strangers representing the paltry nationalities of the West.

[The details of the ceremony of the Coronation are given on page 305.]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE Emperor and Empress, during their sojourn at Biarritz, have crossed the frontier, and paid a brief visit to St. Sebastian, in Spain. Their excursion seems to have been made somewhat *en cachette*, being many days afterwards cited in only one Paris journal, though nearly all the others were described by the press. The Imperial visitors lead quite a private life in their retreat at Biarritz; and the Emperor takes long walks alone on the beach and on the cliffs. On Sunday evenings there take place small soirées, which are very gay, and free from ceremony. It is believed that the Imperial party's return may be looked for about the 1st of October; and shortly afterwards they will proceed to Compiègne, where great preparations are being made to receive them, and the many guests who are to be invited during their stay. The season there will be very brilliant. The Court is expected to remain at this residence about three weeks, during which time there will be given a variety of splendid fêtes, hunting and shooting parties; and, besides these, two *carroussels*—one civil, the other military; in the latter will figure a hundred Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard. The ground chosen for these sports is a spot called the Ronde Royale, situated near the palace, and occupies a space of about ten times the dimensions of the Hippodrome of the Arc de l'Etoile.

It is said that the Emperor and Empress intend to adopt the Palace of Versailles as a regular residence for a part of the year, and that preparations, including the displacement of a portion of the Musée, are being commenced for this purpose.

The anniversary of the taking of Sebastopol passed here quite quietly, no ceremony having been observed beyond the celebration of a grand mass for the officers of the staff killed in the Crimea (somewhat exclusive, we should say), and a dinner at the Frères Provençaux. The Duc de Malakoff appeared at the mass in full uniform. At all sides invitations from various towns—Dublin, among others—flow in, requesting the Maréchal to appear at fêtes: he is occupied in arranging his establishment and the liveries of his servants, which are to be white for full dress, red the *petite tenue*.

The *Moniteur du Loiret* has been suspended for two months: it is suspected, we know not with what truth, that this measure is intended to strike a certain prelate who is supposed to have been the principal author or originator of the pamphlet, "L'Univers jugé par lui-même," which has led to such vehement polemics and scandals in the Church, and which, owing chiefly to the persistence of the *Univers*, seem little likely to come to an early termination.

The French press in general seems to consider as of slight gravity the misunderstandings which have lately arisen between the British and French Governments, and endeavours to soften and explain away, as far as possible, the circumstances that have led to a coolness which all parties should desire must be only temporary. Some journals, however, take a warm and even acrimonious tone in speaking of the differences existing, and seem little inclined to pass over or heal them.

There seems to be here among the Bonapartists a certain degree of unfavourable feeling towards the Neuchâtelais, proceeding from certain souvenirs dating from the preceding Empire. It appears that, on one occasion, in 1815, the Queen Hortense, being addressed by the gendarmes, and having no passport, was threatened to be conducted to Fribourg. In this dilemma she applied to Madame Pourtalès, who declined to interfere in the matter, or afford her any assistance. Furthermore, the Canton, in 1814, broke its neutrality in affording passage to the Allied armies proceeding to France.

The municipal authorities are much occupied at this moment with the question of the supplies of meat. The suppression of the cattle markets of Sceaux and Passy is to take place next year, and a new market is to be established in Paris itself for the consumption of the metropolis. With regard to the question of butcher's meat, the work lately published by M. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire, treating on the advantages of adopting horse-flesh as an aliment for general consumption, attracts much attention, and finds not a few adherents. To the objection (setting aside all prejudices as to the nature of such food), that the value of the horse is too great to render such an adoption feasible, M. de St. Hilaire asserts that the flesh of horses past work—he cites the example of two, aged sixteen and twenty-three—is not only eatable, but of really good quality, and capable of making excellent soup, and quotes numberless instances proving the wholesomeness and palatableness of the aliment in question.

Great uneasiness has existed among the artists in consequence of the uncertainty relative to the time and place to be fixed for the annual exhibition of painting and sculpture. It now seems decided that the month of May or June, and the upper galleries of the Palais d'Industrie, are resolved upon, and that they are to be devoted to this purpose until a special edifice is erected to supply the present want.

In the Champs Elysées is temporarily placed the statue of Jeanne d'Arc, executed by M. E. Paul. It is in bronze, in a kneeling posture, and bears on the pedestal the inscription—"Quand je voyais mes Saintes, j'aurais voulu les joindre en Paradis." This statue is intended for the village of Domremy, the birthplace of the heroine.

The chills of September are beginning to bring back a few stray Parisians from the sea-side, but the opening of the *chasse* gives addi-

tional interest to the country, and continues to keep the metropolis nearly as empty as it has been for the last eight or ten weeks.

The short cool evenings, however, are driving people from the Bois de Boulogne, the Champs Elysées, and the Boulevards, into the theatres, and a few new pieces have lately made their appearance. Among these the principal are "Les Pauvres de Paris," a drama by MM. Brisebarre and Nus, represented with considerable success at the Ambigu Comique; and "L'Anneau de Fer," by M. Ernest Serret, the well-known author of "Que dira le Monde," "Les Familles," &c., at the Gymnase. This piece, though possessed of considerable merit, does not prove so successful as its predecessors—the first especially. Melingue returns to the Porte St. Martin, where a part is preparing for him, entitled, as the *Europe Artiste* informs us, "Williams Shakespear." The Ambigu is also getting up Alexander Dumas' new drama, "La Tour St. Jacques."

THE BELGIAN PHILANTHROPIC CONGRESS.

BRUSSELS, September 17.

The Brussels International Philanthropic Congress, which opened on Monday last, is busily engaged every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, devising practical measures for the improvement of the condition of the working classes in every country.

The Congress is assembled under the special patronage of King Leopold and the Duke de Brabant; and the expenses attending it are defrayed by the Belgian Government.

His Majesty and the Duke of Brabant attended in person the sitting of this day. They arrived at twelve o'clock; and, while I am writing, they are occupied with the business of the Congress, and assisting in the inquiry as to the best means of forwarding the cause of charity and benevolence throughout the world.

The course of business is this: the members of the Congress are divided into three sections, which are charged respectively with the consideration of the following questions, viz.:—

1st. Subsistences in their connection with agriculture.
2nd. Subsistences in their connection with political and charitable economy.

3rd. Subsistences in connection with scientific and industrial proceedings; machinery and inventions calculated to facilitate and to make perfect manual labour; to improve the healthy character of trades and professions, and to prevent accidents; the improvement of the habitations, the furniture, and the clothing of the working classes.

The chairman appointed for this third section is the Hon. W. Cowper, the President of the British Board of Health. This gentleman, and Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., who is also here, are appointed Vice-Presidents (representing England) of the Congress.

The sections meet every morning, at nine o'clock, in their respective halls, where they discuss measures and pass resolutions in relation to the particular subject submitted to their consideration. They rise at twelve o'clock, soon after which the general meeting of the Congress takes place, when the representatives of the different countries present enter into statements, or make reports of the progress made in such countries for the alleviation of the wants of the poorer classes, and for the improvement of their moral as well as physical condition.

Amongst the lists of English adherents are the following:—Mr. Tumley, Secretary of the General Administration of the Poor-Law; Dr. Farr, Chief of the Office of General Registry, and Member of the London Royal Society; Colonel Sykes, Member of the Royal Society; Mr. T. Twining, jun., and Mr. Winkworth, Delegates from the Society of Arts, London; Drs. Hillier and Sanderson, Delegates from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association of London; Mr. Russell Scott, Delegate from the Directors of the London Metropolitan Association for the Amelioration of the Habitations of the Working Classes; Mr. Samuel Pope, Honorary Secretary of the Manchester Society for the Suppression of Traffic in Strong Drinks; Mr. Edwin Chadwick, formerly Secretary to the Poor-law Board at London; Lord Stanley, M.P., Mr. Robert Robb, Dr. Wild, Sir John Ramsden; Mr. F. O. Ward, of the London Board of Health; Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. Southwood Smith; Mr. John Stuart Mill, East India House, London; Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Mr. John Simon, of the London Board of Health, &c.

Several distinguished ladies have also arrived at Brussels, in order to assist in forwarding the objects of the Congress. Amongst those in attendance at the meetings is Mrs. Fredrika Bremer, the celebrated Swedish writer.

The members of the Congress have liberty to enter all the public buildings of Brussels, and are invited to assist in the coming September fêtes.

THE MARIANNE SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening last thirty persons belonging to the Marianne Society were arrested in Paris. This society, composed of revolutionists of the most violent and dangerous kind, had held a meeting that day, at which it is said that it was decided to assassinate the Emperor on his return from Biarritz. The police know all the members of this society, most of whom inhabit the 6th, 7th, and 8th arrondissements of Paris. The majority of them are artisans. Several of those arrested are very young, and appear intelligent and not uneducated. They have been placed in solitary confinement at Mazas, and are allowed to communicate with no one. The search made at their residences has brought to light nothing that compromises them, but the police is prepared to prove the existence of the society, and to bring forward witnesses of its frequent meetings. Should they do so it will confirm the statement of the existence of a secret society whose members are sworn to attempt the life of the Emperor. Fortunately the police are vigilant and sharp-sighted, and history is there to show us how rarely such attempts succeed. It is doubtless very difficult to form a society of this kind into which some agent of the authorities does not find means to insinuate himself, and, even when that is not the case, at the last moment it is rare that all the conspirators preserve their firmness of purpose and of nerve.

It is said that the French Government has given an order, dating from the 1st inst., prohibiting any further transportation to Cayenne.

SPAIN.—RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1845.

The *Madrid Gazette* of Monday publishes a Royal decree which re-establishes the Constitution of 1845. An additional article lays down the nature of those offences of the press which shall be cognisable by a jury. It is also stated in the decree that the minimum duration of the session of the Cortes shall be four months; that the existence of the Council of State is solemnly acknowledged; that the consent of the Cortes shall be necessary for the marriage of the Sovereign, or that of heirs to the Crown; for the alienation of the Royal patrimony, and for general amnesties.

The *Madrid journals* of the 13th state that a Council of Ministers had been held under the presidency of the Queen, and in it, it was said, the draught of the proposed new Constitution had been read to her Majesty. The Bishop of Urgel, in exile at the Balearic Islands, had received permission to return to Spain. M. Costina and M. Roda had returned to Madrid. Marshal Narváez had caused an action to be brought against the *Nacion* for publishing a letter from Loja in which he considers himself libelled. A band of eight or ten men had appeared in the province of Burgos, but the Captain-General had published a bando declaring that such of them as might be taken should be shot; and, says one of the papers, they "are sure to be exterminated."

THE ROYALIST REBELLION IN NEUCHÂTEL.

The Swiss Federal Assembly opened on the 15th instant the second part of its Session. The events of Neuchâtel naturally occupied the most prominent place in the speeches pronounced by the Presidents of both Chambers. The opinions expressed on the subject by the Presidents of the National Council and of the Council of the States are identical. They both congratulate the Republicans of Neuchâtel on having triumphed so promptly and so energetically without the assistance of any Federal troops, and solemnly pledge themselves, in the name of Switzerland, to reject all foreign intervention and defend the integrity of the Constitution.

The *New Prussian Gazette* publishes a letter from a Royalist of Neuchâtel, unveiling with more naïveté than is usually found in the heroes of defeated enterprises the motives which dictated the late rising in that canton. The writer says in so many words that the plan of the Royalist insurgents was to seize the towns of Neuchâtel, Locle, and Chaux de Fonds, by a coup de main, and hold them until the arrival of Federal troops, to whom they would have made no resistance, but would have at once laid down their arms. This done, Prussia would have hastened to represent to Europe that the Confederation had overturned by violence the Government of the legiti-

mate Prince, and would have gained a convenient basis for action. The promptitude of the Republicans defeated this arrangement. The Neuchâtelois themselves reversed the Royalist resolution, and left to the Federal power only the duty of protecting the cause of re-established order.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT NAPLES.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter from its Naples correspondent, dated September 6, in which it is said:—"Naples has assumed suddenly quite a warlike aspect. There is not a vacant berth in the usual barracks of the garrison. The granili situated along the Portici road, fitted up as temporary barracks, are filled with infantry and artillery, and a long row of guns is placed before this edifice. From the Capuan gate to the Castle market-place del Carmine regiments of Dragoons and Hussars will pass the night *à fresco*, whilst special trains on the two railways are constantly bringing numerous bodies of infantry. With the garrison, which is nearly 15,000 strong, there will be here this evening a force of more than 45,000 men. This great concentration of troops has been commanded on account of the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin, which is generally celebrated here with great military pomp.

"It is a fact that the King of Naples can concentrate any day in the week 50,000 men in his capital, without drawing them from the garrisons at Capua and Gaeta.

"General Martini, the Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Naples, has arrived at Vienna from Ischl. It was rumoured that, owing to the serious turn affairs are taking in that part of Italy, this diplomatist would not return to his post."

THE DANUBIAN COMMISSION.

Letters from Constantinople, up to the 8th inst., announce that all the commissioners for the affairs of the Danubian provinces were then assembled there, and that they would immediately proceed to settle the bases of the reorganisation, after which they would go to Bucharest. On the other hand, a letter from the capital of Wallachia, in the *Belgian Indépendance*, says that, on the 7th inst., far from there being any signs of Austrian evacuation, the arrangements for the lodging and rationing of the troops had been renewed, and there was even a report that the number of them was to be increased. This last appears to be unlikely, but the question arises whether the Austrians are to go; and if not, whether the Commission, whose preliminary labours at Constantinople will be completed it is said in a month, is to proceed to Bucharest without heeding their presence, or to await their departure on the shores of the Bosphorus. It has been stated that the Commission would not go to Wallachia until the end of November. At any rate there is good reason to believe that the Austrians will not yet leave the Principalities, and that they remain there with the full agreement of the Western Powers. Their presence, when they were more numerous, was particularly onerous to the country, by reason of its expense, and of their habitually brutal and violent treatment of the people. Many flagrant instances of this were brought before the notice of Prince Siriboy, but his leaning to Austria prevented his ever stirring to obtain redress.

The *Austrian Gazette* of the 12th says:—"The question of the union of the Principalities, the only one which could give rise to any serious discussion between the European Cabinets, is solved. It is probable that it will not even be discussed by the commission which is now assembled in the Principalities. We have received positive information from Constantinople that Austria, France, and Turkey have come to an understanding on the subject; they agree that the union of the Principalities would be inopportune at the present time, and it is probable that the English Government will coincide in this opinion. The composition of the Divans will be such that those assemblies will understand their true interests to be not to manifest any contrary wishes."

MONTENEGRO AND THE PORTE.

The latest despatches from Constantinople affirm that, in consequence of some steps taken by M. de Boutenief and other Ambassadors, the Ottoman Porte has abandoned its intended expedition against Montenegro, and that the affair will be settled by the Conference of Paris. On the other hand, a despatch from Berlin, dated the 16th inst., states that the Porte has addressed a note to the Powers announcing that the Montenegrin affair must be settled. The Porte, it is said, demands a revision of the form of government existing in Montenegro, and is strenuously opposed to the principedom being made hereditary in the present ruling family. The Turkish troops on the Montenegrin frontier are to remain on the defensive till the arrival of Omer Pacha.

RUSSIA.

The *Nord* of Brussels publishes a résumé of the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, the principal points of which have been mentioned by telegraph. As regards the amnesty, the Emperor restores to condemned political offenders their titles of nobility, and also to their children born since their condemnation. The amnesty divides the persons who benefit by it into three categories:—those who may obtain a diminution of their punishment in the place of their banishment (it is probable that Siberia is referred to); those who are to be allowed to reside in the interior of the country; and those who may establish themselves in any part of the empire, and in the kingdom of Poland, with the exception of the two cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow. By another part of the document the western provinces of the empire, which had been subjected to an exceptional régime, are to enjoy the same rights as all the other provinces. The Emperor, moreover, has abolished the tax on passports to foreign countries, merely preserving the stamp-duty on them.

AMERICA.—THE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 3rd inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last.

The Army Appropriation Bill, stripped of the restrictive clause, passed both Houses of Congress on the 30th, was signed by the President, and the extraordinary Session ended. The manner in which this result was accomplished is detailed as follows in the *New York Herald*:—

Immediately after the Session opened, on the 30th, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked the unanimous consent of the House to report from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill for the support of the army, which being given, Mr. Campbell reported the old bill with only the first clause of the proviso, prohibiting the use of the army in enforcing the territorial laws of Kansas. This bill was passed by the House, the Democrats declining to vote, and went to the Senate, where the proviso was stricken out by a vote of 25 to 7. As amended it was returned to the House, and the question was upon agreeing to the Senate's amendment. The greatest excitement prevailed during the call; and, when the result was announced, a general congratulation prevailed over the whole House, the Republicans, if possible, showing the greatest joy, and many rushing from the Capitol to prepare for leaving by the evening train. While the vote was being taken in the House on the final passage of the bill, the senators left their seats and came over in a body to the House. The Republicans could, if they had chosen, have killed the bill. Messrs. Welsh, of Connecticut; Millard, of Pennsylvania; Miller, of New York; with Speaker Banks, would have defeated it; but they evidently were anxious it should pass. After the passage of the Army Bill the House refused to consider any other business, and at once fixed the hour for their final adjournment—half-past three o'clock.

The Senate resolutions allowing Professor Bache, Lieutenant Maury, and Dr. Kane and his men to accept of certain presents from foreign Governments were passed during the day, and at the appointed hour the extra and extraordinary Session of Congress ceased to exist. But few members left this evening. Most of them will hold on until Monday. All the Democrats in the House voted against the Army Bill with the proviso in it, together with the South Americans and Dr. Dunn. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, was the only Southerner who voted for it. During the hearing of excuses for absentees in the House to-day, the following members were not represented as having paired off:—Messrs. Herbert, Burlingame, Childs, Paine, Reade, Foster, and Millard. Although Mr. Benton was suffering from illness, he was conducted to his seat by his friends when his name was called.

NICARAGUA.—WALKER'S PRECARIOUS POSITION.

From Nicaragua we have reliable advices by last New York mail of considerable importance, by which we learn that anarchy and misrule exist there now in their worst form. Walker's position is a most precarious one. He has only 1200 followers—all told—whilst Rivas, who still contends that he is President, is fortifying himself at Cananagua, and has already 3000 well-armed troops. He has the sympathy of the entire country, except the few Americans who still adhere to Walker, and his countrymen are daily rushing to his standard. Honduras and Guatemala are organising forces to invade Nicaragua, and drive Walker from the country, and it is understood that as soon as the dry season resumes—now near at hand—they will make a descent on Nicaragua. Rivas will, of course, receive their sympathy and co-operation, as Walker is now regarded by the people of Nicaragua as a usurper. At first they were disposed to look upon him as their deliverer—but his many blunders and acts of cruelty have induced them to change their minds with regard to his character, aims

and purposes. The commercial and business resources of Nicaragua are in the worst possible condition. Business of every description is entirely suspended, and there is little or no money in the country. The greatest distress prevails, and the future as well as the present of Nicaragua presents a sad picture.

We have the confirmation of the rumour that Mr. Livingston, the United States' Consul at Leon, had been shot by the Rivas party, in retaliation for the execution of Colonel Salazar by General Walker.

Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Arrogant*, of 50 guns; the screw gun-boats *Pioneer*, *Victor*, and *Intrepid*, of six guns each; the screw line-of-battle ship *Orion*, 90 guns, and the screw-frigate *Imperieuse*, of 50 guns, were at anchor at San Juan.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A SPLENDID SWORD and a chest containing a selection of plate suitable to an officer, were last week presented to Major Rowlands, of the 41st Regiment, by the town and county of Carnarvon. The presentation took place in the interior court of Carnarvon Castle.

The 26th company of the Royal Sappers and Miners, under the command of Captain G. E. L. Walker, R.E., have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave Chatham for the purpose of embarking for foreign service. They are expected to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have it in contemplation to remove the depôts of regiments on the British establishment from the Provisional Battalion at Chatham to various parts of the country, it being at present intended to concentrate the depôts of those regiments serving at the Cape of Good Hope at Colchester, and those stationed in New South Wales and the other Australian Colonies at Templerore. Should the proposed arrangement be carried into effect, there will be increased accommodation at Chatham for the officers and men belonging to the Indian establishment, which would then be considerably increased. In addition to several other advantages there would be a considerable saving effected in the amount proposed to be expended in erecting a new range of buildings for officers' quarters at Chatham, and handing over the present quarters of the officers at Chatham Barracks to the pay-sergeants and married soldiers belonging to the Provisional Battalion, the officers' rooms being much too small for married soldiers and their families.

LIEUT.-COLONEL EARDLEY WILMOT, Superintendent of the Gun-factories in Woolwich Arsenal, has been dispatched to Silesia, in West Prussia, to inspect the working of the puddling furnaces there, and to make himself acquainted with the Prussian system of smelting, which is carried out by means of gas, and which, if found superior to our own, is to be introduced. Colonel Wilmot is accompanied by Mr. Abel, of the Chemical Department of Woolwich Arsenal.

On Tuesday last the troops belonging to the Royal Engineers, with the East India Company's Sappers and Miners, were engaged several hours at Chatham in making interesting experiments in pontooning, with a view of still further testing the strength and general efficiency of the pontoons invented by Major-General Thomas Blanchard, C.B. The experiments, which were the first of the kind, were considered to be highly successful, and gave great satisfaction to Sir Charles Pasley.

THE strength of the Medical Staff Corps at Chatham Barracks, under the command of Major S. G. Bunbury, exceeds 600 men of all ranks, including those who are employed as hospital orderlies in the several hospitals in the garrison. In addition to this number there are several men stationed at the various military hospitals, and a large party are on their passage home from Malta.

THE officers of the 7th Royal Fusiliers at Aldershot have invited the officers of the 23rd Fusiliers and the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade to a banquet this day (Saturday), the anniversary of Alma. These regiments, with the 19th and 88th, also at Aldershot, and the 33rd and 77th now in Dublin, formed the Light Division on that glorious day. The banquet will take place in the Iron Hotel at the North Camp, Aldershot.

INSTRUCTIONS have been forwarded to the Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to take immediate measures for a renewal of the recruiting service for the corps of Royal Artillery. The standard is fixed for all ages at 5 ft. 9 in.; and recruiting parties are to be stationed forthwith in three districts of England and in one of Scotland.

The military gun trade has fallen off in only a slight degree since the termination of the war. Ordnance contracts are in hand, and, in spite of the Enfield preparations, the Birmingham makers still contend that they shall be able successfully to compete with the Government works.

The Piedmontese Government has decided on having six steam screw-frigates built of the same size as the *Victor Emmanuel*. Four are to be built in that country and two in England.

ST. PETERSBURG IN 1706, AND 1856.

THE history of great cities presents few instances of rapidity of growth which can compare with the rise of St. Petersburg, the modern capital of Russia, the erection of which has occupied a shorter space of time than has been needed for the erection of many single buildings. Scarcely a century and a half has elapsed since the ground upon which St. Petersburg now stands was covered by only the miserable huts of a few poor fishermen. The great object of its founder, Peter the Great, was the formation of a commercial entrepôt with a free and uninterrupted communication with the ocean. One of his exploits in his war with Sweden, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, was the capture of a fortress on the north bank of the Neva, near to the site of St. Petersburg. Another position, more extensive and less distant from the sea, was chosen upon one of the islands formed by the branches of the Neva at the spot where that river empties itself into the Gulf of Finland. The fortress which thus arose was named St. Petersburg; and from this beginning sprang the present capital of the Russian Empire. The site was, however, little better than an immense marsh; but the Czar's host of Russians, Tartars, Cossacks, Calmucks, and peasants of various races, numbering many thousands, laboured incessantly; the work went on with such expedition that in five months was raised the fortress; within it a few habitations were erected; and on the adjacent bank of the river a small hut of the same material was built for the residence of the Czar himself. Five months had scarcely elapsed when a large ship, under Dutch colours, entered the port of St. Petersburg; in the same year another Dutch ship arrived; and the third was an English ship, in the first year of the building of the city. A church was erected after the citadel; merchants, mechanics, and tradesmen flocked to the new city, and at the end of twelve months it is said to have contained huts and houses to the number of 30,000. The price of this success was dreadful; it is said to have included the sacrifice of 100,000 lives. In 1709 the first edifice of brick was built; and five years afterwards, the Czar ordered that all houses should henceforth be constructed of the same material. Meanwhile the nobility and principal merchants were commanded each to have a residence in St. Petersburg; and every vessel navigating to the city was required to bring a certain quantity of stone for the use of the public works. Peter continued to watch over the progress of the city until the day of his death; his successors followed in the same path; and among them, Catherine II. is especially distinguished for the zeal which she displayed in carrying out the designs of the great founder.

The city exceeds eighteen English miles in circumference, and is the most regular, and in appearance the most splendid, capital in the world. James the tourist, well described it as "a city of new-built palaces, where the residences of individuals vie with the effusions of Imperial magnificence; and where the buildings destined for public works hold a rank of ostentation still more striking, and are of a magnitude well agreeing with the mighty concerns of this vast empire." The most important division, the Admiralty quarter—in which are the naval establishments, Imperial palaces, and principal public buildings—is seated on the left bank of the river; and on the opposite bank is the more ancient part of the city—narrow streets intersected with canals. Altogether it resembles a Dutch town; Peter, indeed, professedly built it in imitation of Amsterdam, commencing upon "the island of St. Petersburg." Except a few of the palaces and public buildings, which are of marble and granite, it is built of brick, covered with plaster resembling stone. The granite bridges and quays contribute much to its beauty. Still, the inundations to which it is exposed have led to awful calamities. When a strong and continued west wind blows in the Gulf of Finland, the Neva rises eight feet, and overflows the city. By the inundation of 1824, 8000 persons are said to have perished, and the destruction of property was immense.

The upper Engraving on the next page takes us back to the nucleus of Peter's city, just as it appeared 150 years ago, and presents a striking contrast to the magnificent and crowded streets of what is

ST. PETERSBURG IN 1706 AND 1856.



ST. PETERSBURG IN 1706.

at this moment the gayest capital in Europe. This Engraving is copied from a plate in De Limier's "Histoire de Suede sous le Règne de Charles XII.," published in 1740. We see here the little marshy island at the embouchure of the Neva, its wild forest patches, upon which the Czar's favourite city was to be built, and the commencement of the principal works, docks, fortifications, and other buildings upon which its future greatness was to depend. The historical incident represented in the View before us, is that of the blockade of the infant

tary escort, and, the barricades disappearing at his approach, his carriage drew up at the entrance of the church; here he prayed, and crossed himself, and then addressed a few words to the multitude, bidding them kneel down, and pray to God to forgive them their sins; and such was the influence of the Czar over the Russian people, that all the tumultuous assembly knelt down, and unresistingly allowed the police to come among them, and quietly convey the ringleaders of the riot to prison.

dral are two well-executed statues—one of Kutuzoff, Prince of Smolensko, and the other of Barclay de Tolly. An enormous quantity of silver is employed in the interior fittings of the church; but the display of banners, and military trophies—amidst which figure Persian, Turkish, and French colours—make the building resemble an arsenal rather than a church.

The lower Illustration shows the Statue of Peter the Great in the western corner of the Admiralty-square, and near the Isaac Bridge

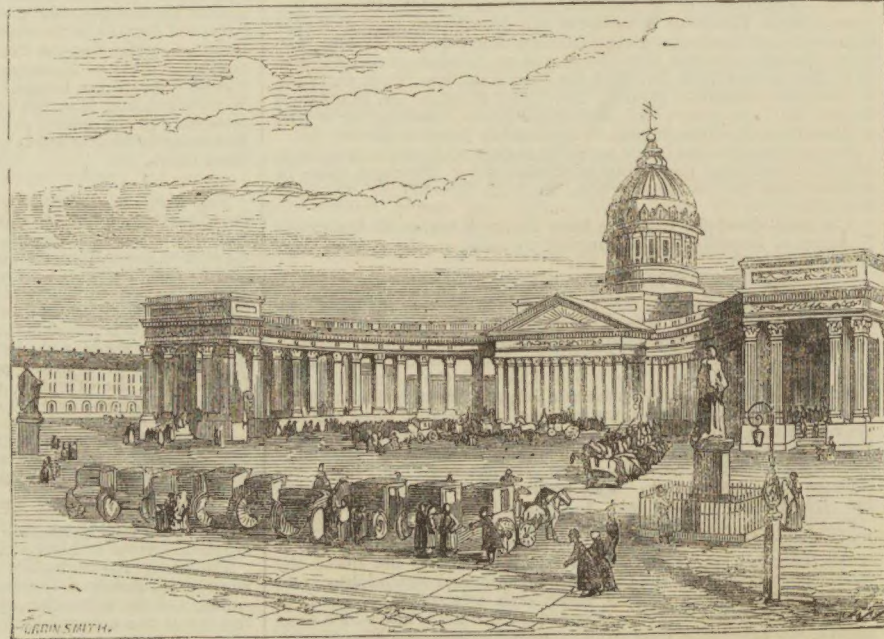


ST. PETERSBURG IN 1856.—THE SENNAIA PLOSHAD, OR HAY-MARKET.

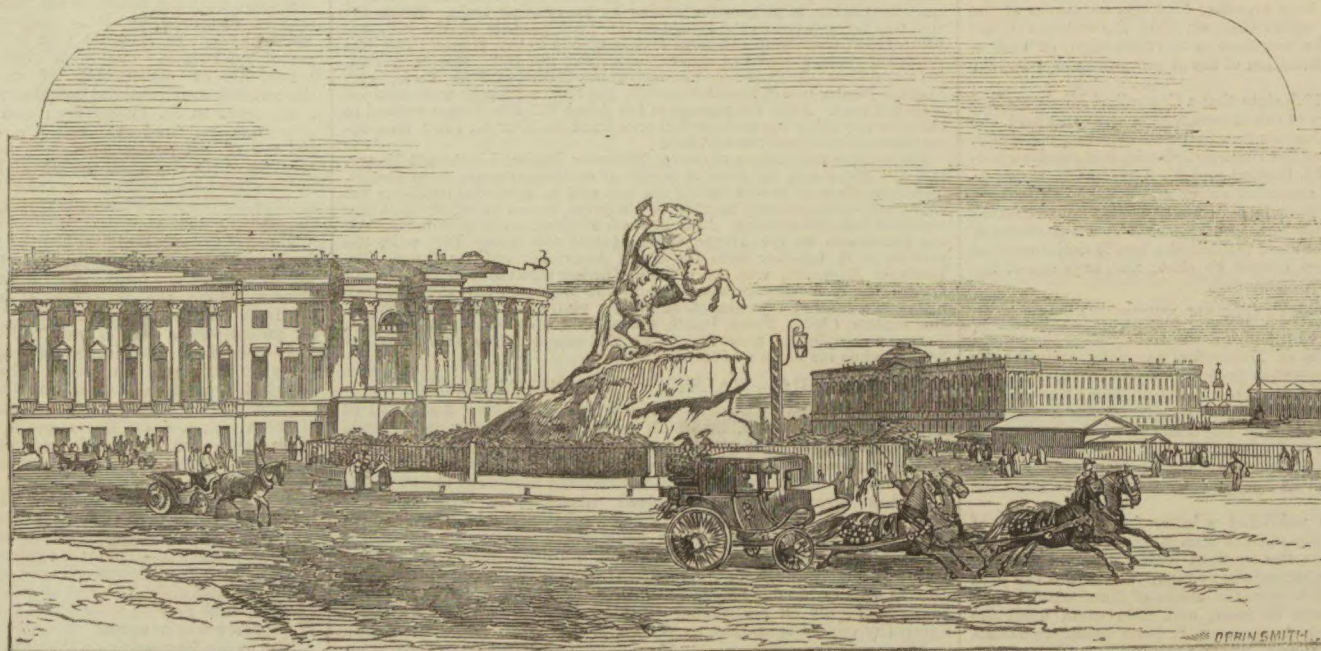
city in 1706, by the Swedish Admiral, Ankerstiern, when he kept the Russian fleet prisoner behind the walls of the place. It is curious to contrast with this view of St. Peter's Island the Neva between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, covered with a multitude of iron steamboats, the every-day communication of the capital; the ancient and modern cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg connected by railway; and the Emperor transmitting his own orders to Cronstadt and Peterhoff, by an electric telegraph in a corner of the Winter Palace. This brings us to notice the splendid edifices of the new city, of which we engrave three views. First is the Sennaia Ploschad, or Hay-market, in which the manners of the humbler classes may be studied. Here the sellers of hay, wood, and, in spring, of plants and shrubs, congregate with peasants and their stores of meat, fish, butter, and vegetables. Between these two rows are the sledges and equipages, whose owners come to make the daily purchases, and depart laden with herbs and vegetables, and poultry, often dangling from the carriage windows. Along the fronts of the houses are ranged the quass and pastry, beer and tea stalls. But the most singular spectacle is the rows of frozen oxen, calves, and goats, and pigs, to be cut up in the butchers' shops only with hatchets and saws. The Sennaia Ploschad is also remarkable as the spot where the mob barricaded themselves with hay-carts, after storming the Cholera Hospital; when the late Emperor repaired thither in an open carriage, unattended by any mili-

Next is the Kazan Cathedral, the metropolitan church of St. Petersburg, dedicated to Our Lady of Kazan, standing conspicuously, about half a mile from the Admiralty-square. It has a semicircular Corinthian colonnade, from behind the centre of which rises the dome; this was intended for a copy of St. Peter's at Rome, but it is a failure. The jewels in this church are of great size and beauty; one of the diamonds in the Virgin's crown of our Lady of Kazan, is considered second only to the famous diamond of the Emperor. In the Place, before the cath-

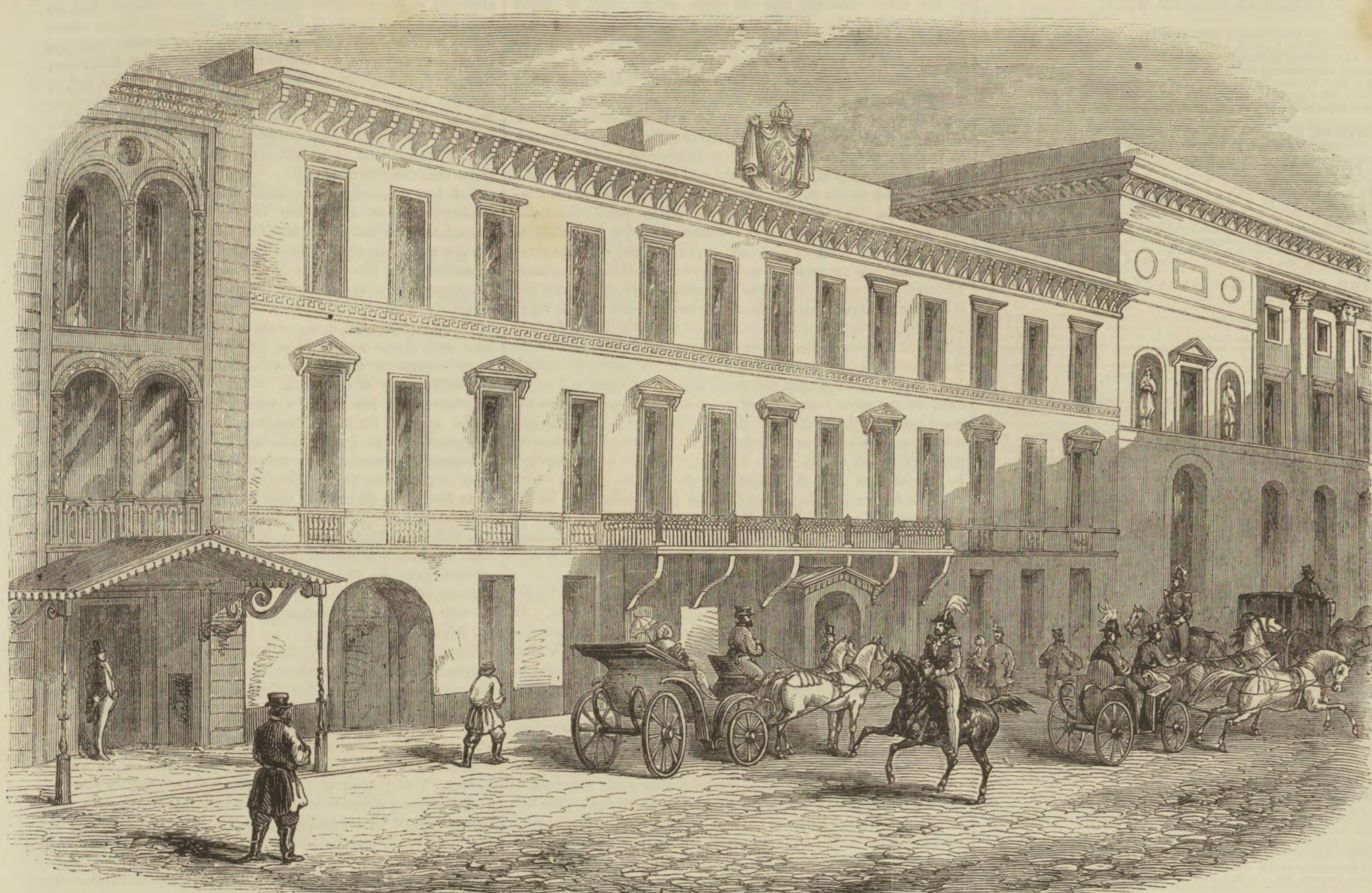
—itself a fine structure, 1050 feet long and 60 wide. The statue is admirably treated, and represents the Emperor riding up a rock, on both sides of which and in front steep precipices threaten destruction. Falconet, who executed this great work, was aided in his inspiration by a Russian officer, the boldest rider of his time, who daily rode up to the edge of a high artificial mound the wildest Arabian of Count Orloff's stud, where he suddenly halted him with his fore legs pawing the air over the abyss below. The head was modelled by Marie Callot. The Emperor's face is turned towards the Neva, his hand outstretched as if he would grasp land and water. The spring of the horse, the carriage of the rider and his well-chosen Russian costume are admirable. The air-borne position of the whole statue rendered it necessary that unusual precautions should be taken to preserve the centre of gravity; the thickness of the bronze in front is therefore very trifling, but behind it increases to several inches, and 10,000 lb. weight of iron were cast in the hind-quarters and tail of the horse—a tolerable aplomb. The huge block of granite which forms the pedestal, and weighs 1500 tons, was brought from Lacta, a Finnish village, four miles from St. Petersburg. It is 14 feet high, 20 feet broad, and 35 feet long; the statue 11 feet in height, and the horse 17; on the two long sides are chiselled the following inscriptions in Russian and Latin: "Petramu Pervomu, Catharina Vtovaya." "Petro Primo, Catharina Secunda." MDCCCLXXXII.



ST. PETERSBURG IN 1856.—THE KAZAN CATHEDRAL.



ST. PETERSBURG IN 1856.—THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF PETER THE GREAT, ADMIRALTY-SQUARE.



RESIDENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COUNT DE MORNÝ (FRENCH AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY), ST. PETERSBURG.

RESIDENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT DE MORNÝ, AT ST. PETERSBURG.

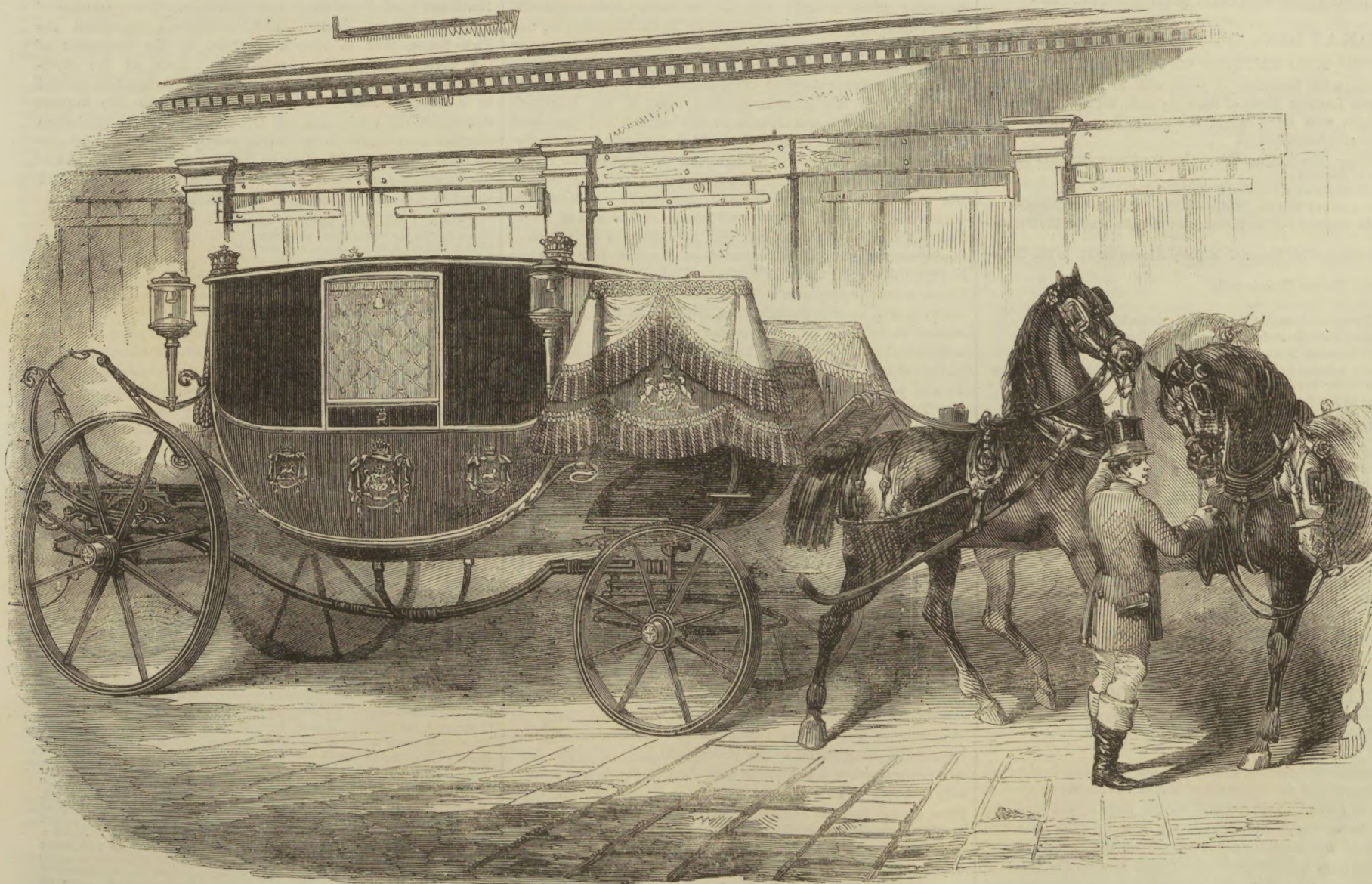
THE French Ambassador Extraordinary is superbly lodged at St. Petersburg, on the Russian quay, close by the Imperial Palace, the Hermitage. This hotel is the property of the Dowager Princess of Woronzow-Daschkoff, the widow of a son of the late Stadtholder in the Caucasus; and St. Petersburg gossip finds pleasure in telling of a little rencontre this lady had a few years back with the Prince President of the Republic, and which led to her leaving Paris. It was just before the *coup d'état* of December 2 that Prince Louis Napoleon, to whom the many sarcastic remarks of the Russian Princess at his expense were well known, asked her one evening rather

pointedly at an evening party, when she intended to leave Paris? She evasively mentioned some indefinite future time, and retorted with the question, "And when do you think of leaving Paris, Monsieur le Président?" The only answer this question produced was a hint to the Russian Minister within a few days that it would be more agreeable if the Dowager Princess of Woronzow-Daschkoff gave up her residence at the French capital. She has not only done so, but she now lets her residence in the Russian capital to the *alter ego* of the French Emperor.

STATE COACH OF HIS EXCELLENCY VISCOUNT GRANVILLE, AT THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.

THE equipages for Viscount Granville, as the British representative at the Russian coronation, consisted of five carriages, and above twenty

horses. The state coach of his Excellency was made by one of the first manufacturers in London, and was constructed in five weeks. It is of a royal blue, picked out with crimson, orange, and light blue; all the mountings being of silver. The hammercloth is of white cloth, ornamented with white and blue gimp and fringe, tastefully designed, on which is a crimson velvet banner, displaying the family arms of the Earl in chased silver. The lining and cushions of the interior are of rich white watered silk. On the door panels and in front and back of the coach the arms of his Excellency are fully emblazoned, the side panels bearing the family crest. The four other carriages are very elegant, but less gorgeous, as they were intended for the noblemen and gentlemen in the retinue of his Excellency.



STATE COACH OF HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GRANVILLE, BRITISH AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY TO THE COURT OF ST. PETERSBURG.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21.—18th Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 22.—Charles V. died, 1558. New Post-office opened, 1828.
 TUESDAY, 23.—Major Cartwright died, 1824.
 WEDNESDAY, 24.—Samuel Butler died, 1680.
 THURSDAY, 25.—Werner born, 1750. Porson died, 1808.
 FRIDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian. Constantinople founded, 329.
 SATURDAY, 27.—Battle of Busaco, 1810. Brindley died, 1772.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 25	6 55	7 25	8 0	8 50	9 40	10 30
11 15	11 55	12 35	1 15	2 0	2 50	3 40

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, will be presented MUSIC HATH CHARMS. After which Sheridan's Tragic Play of PIZARRO; Rolla by Mr. C. Kean, Elvira by Mrs. C. Kean. To conclude with A PRINCE for an HOUR.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, the revived Comedy of THE INCONSTANT, in which Mr. MURDOCK (from the United States) will appear as Young Mirabel. Wednesday, AS YOU LIKE IT; Rosalind, Miss Booth; Celio, Miss E. Sabine. Saturday, TWELFTH NIGHT. Every Evening the Spanish Dancers, Perez Nena and her company. On Monday, Thursday, and Friday, A CURE FOR LOVE; Mr. Sadgrove, Mr. Buckstone. On Tuesday and Saturday, CHARLES THE SECOND; Mary Cope, Madame Leonti. On Wednesday, after the Ballet, LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, and during the Week, IRELAND AS IT IS; with, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, DOMESTIC ECONOMY—John Grumley, Mr. Wright; with IRISH ASSURANCE. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, IRELAND AS IT IS, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, IRISH TUTOR, and OUR GAL.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—Great and glorious triumph of Equestrian Effects in "Richard the Third."—On MONDAY, SEPT. 22nd, and each Night during the Week, RICHARD THE THIRD (compressed into Three Acts), Noble Stud of richly-carriaged Horses trained by Mr. William Cooke. Death of "White Surrey." Grand Tableau of the Battle of Bosworth Field. After which a series of Novel and Interesting Acts of the Arena, and a number of other Entertainments. Commencing at Seven.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. J. Douglass.—Mr. and Mrs. SIMS REEVES every evening this week, being positively the Last Six Nights of their Appearance.—The great event has proved a great event indeed, for the most enthusiastic reception ever witnessed in the annals of theatrical history are those experienced by Mr. and Mrs. SIMS REEVES at this Theatre, which is crowded nightly long before the rising of the curtain. Entire change during the week. The BEGGAR'S OPERA, BALLAD OPERA, and the GRAND OPERA.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—M. JULIEN'S CONCERTS. THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. Continued success of Miss Vandenhoff. Principal Singers: Miss Poole, Miss Stabbach, and Mr. Perrin (his first appearance). The programme each evening will embrace all the leading and most popular pieces of the season. Admittance 1s. Correct programmes can only be had in the Gardens, price 1d.

THE LONDON MUSICAL SOCIETY, NATIONAL CONCERTS, ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—The SECOND CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY Evening, September 24th. Artists: Mme. Caradori, Mme. Zimmermann, Miss Haywood, Miss Calton Pyne, Miss Alleyne, and Mme. Onorati; Mr. George Fedler, Signor Onorati, Messrs. Distin, Herr Passe, and Edouard Benédy, solo violinist to her Majesty the Queen. Managing Director: Herr S. de Becker. Leader: Mr. F. W. Kreutzer. Musical Director and Conductor: Mr. C. Anschutz. Prices of Admission:—Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.; Area, 1s. Tickets to be had at the Hall; of Messrs. Addison and Co., 210, Regent-street (where a plan of the Hall may be seen); and of all the principal music-sellers. Doors open at Half-past Seven o'clock, to commence precisely at Eight o'clock.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—The Celebrated HUNGARIAN BAND, under the direction of Herr KALOZDY, will PERFORM EVERY EVENING at Nine and Eleven o'clock, in addition to the usual Vocal Entertainment.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve o'clock.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, Hawkhurst, Kent, Four Miles from the Etchingham Station, South-Eastern Railway. A beautiful situation, combined with economy and comfort. Families boarded by the week on reasonable terms. Orders for carriages to meet the trains must be sent to the above Hotel.

WELLINGTON MONUMENT.
OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Whitehall, London, September 6, 1856.

THE COMMISSIONERS of her MAJESTY'S WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS give NOTICE, that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to erect a Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to the Memory of the late Duke of Wellington, and that the Commissioners are prepared to receive DESIGNS for the same from Artists of all countries.

A drawing, showing the ground plan of the Cathedral, and the site of the proposed Monument, together with a statement of the Premises, and other particulars, will be forwarded to Artists, on application, by letter, addressed to me at this office.

ALFRED AUSTIN, Secretary.

CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

We have received from our Correspondents at Moscow and St. Petersburg the following and several other

ORIGINAL SKETCHES

OF THE

GRAND CEREMONIALS AND FESTIVITIES

OF THE

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR
AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Some of the most important of these will be published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next, the 27th inst.; and the remainder, with many others, will appear from week to week, until the series is completed:—

The Coronation: The Emperor Receiving the Crown from the Metropolitan of Moscow.

The Emperor Entering the Gate of the Kremlin.

Scene at the Railway Station, Moscow—The Struggle for Luggage.

Sketch in the Courtyard of the Kremlin on the Morning of the Coronation.

Grand Procession of his Imperial Majesty Alexander II. to the Cathedral.

The Imperial Theatre Illuminated.

The Iron Bridge Illuminated.

The great Tower of Ivan-Veliki in the Kremlin Illuminated.

Firemen going their Rounds during the Illuminations.

Portrait of Philarete, Metropolitan of Moscow.

The Emperor passing from the Cathedral to the Church of the Annunciation under the Imperial Canopy.

The Dinner in the Imperial Palace.

The Emperor Receiving the Congratulation of the Ambassadors.

The Grand Ball at the Granavitcha Palata.

The Ball at the British Ambassadors.

The Dinner in the Garden of the Kremlin to the Soldiers of the Crimea given by the Merchants of Moscow.

Regalia Carried in Procession from the Cathedral to the Treasury.

Procession of Holy Relics used at the Coronation from the Cathedral to the Convent Santa Katrina.

The Great Camp, Park of Petrovski: Assemblage of 180,000 men.

The Masquerade at the Palace of the Kremlin.

Concert Monstre et Grand Feu d'Artifice, Place Cadet.

The Imperial Procession and Entry into Moscow.

Sketches of Russian Life and Character in the Streets.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, Milford House, Strand,
Sept. 18, 1856.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1856.

Our columns record elsewhere the imposing ceremonials observed at the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia. The worshippers at the shrine of human greatness, and all the mass of mankind who reverence power merely because it is power, will read or hear with admiration of the magnificence displayed on the occasion; and the Russians more especially will listen with awe to the recital of the unparalleled splendour which surrounded the temporal and spiritual chief of their nation when solemnly, and in the face

of the world, inducted into his high office. But, in justice to Alexander II., it must be admitted even by that smaller circle who have no reverence for absolute power, and who measure mighty monarchs in the balance of their minds by the same abstract principles of right and justice by which they would measure meaner men, that the ceremonial had much in it which was calculated to touch the heart as well as the imagination. When we read of that great Sovereign receiving with a careworn, an anxious, and a sorrowful face the homage of half Europe and Asia;—when we note that, amid the cold and barren isolation of a dignity which stands as high above the warmth of human fellowship as the icy pinnacles of Mont Blanc stand above the flowers and the corn-fields of the valleys—how the little children clung about the knees of their august parents, and strove to share the paternal and maternal kisses, dearer to them than all the magnificence with which they were surrounded—we cannot but feel that these great personages, placed by circumstances so high above humanity, are human still. Strangers as we are to them, we unite with their subjects in the prayer that they will deserve and obtain the happiness which so seldom falls to the lot of people so exalted. We join in the hope that the reign thus inaugurated will attach itself to the great humanities of the world, no less than to the more restricted humanities of the family circle; and that art, science, and literature, and all the peaceful blessings attendant on modern civilisation, will, under the auspices of the new Sovereign, be permitted to shed their light upon the immense regions which owe him fealty; and that, wiser than his great predecessor, he will beware of the promptings of hereditary ambition, and study to make the Russians as powerful in peace as the two mighty nations against whom his realm was so lately in arms have become by ages of industry and of steady development.

On an occasion so auspicious the Czar owed much to immemorial custom and to the natural expectations of his people. To them he owed that his accession and coronation should be signalled by acts of grace, of clemency, and forgiveness. It was as much a part of the programme that the prison doors should be thrown open, that the rigours of exile should be softened, and that political offenders should be pardoned, as that incense should be scattered, bells rung, or cannon fired, in honour of the occasion. But the Emperor, in the remarkable "Manifesto of Grace" which he issued on the second day after his coronation, transcended the customary formalities, and not only rendered the event a memorable one to his own people, but to all the nations of Europe. We will not attach too much credit to the good intentions of the Emperor; we will not too readily believe in mere words as proofs that he has renounced the hereditary policy of his race; but, on reading the Manifesto, it is impossible not to be impressed with the idea that, if he have not learned wisdom in the school of adversity, he sincerely desires—at least for the present—to turn the swords of his people into ploughshares, and to study war no more. For four consecutive years the whole of Russia is to be exempted "from every burden of military recruiting or conscription, unless—which God avert!—the necessities of war should interpose obstacles to the execution of the measure." To the populations, races, and tribes of Russia, such a boon will be of immense benefit. For four years the male population not yet included in the army, and capable of bearing arms, will be free to increase their own wealth and that of the country by the pursuits of industry and commerce, by the construction of railways within their own territories, and by the extension of their friendly and profitable intercourse with all the nations of the earth. To Russia this act of virtue, like every other, will be its own exceeding great reward; and the exertions of these peaceful four years will, in all human probability, be the incentives to, and precursors of, exertions as profitable and as beneficial in the years that shall succeed them. But it is the influence which this new state of things is calculated to exercise over the great Powers of Central Europe that gives its greatest value to the Emperor's concession. Austria and Prussia in this interval will only need troops for the coercion of their own subjects, and not for the maintenance of the equilibrium of Europe; and Turkey, freed for a time from the oppressive contiguity of overwhelming armies of Muscovite enemies, will have leisure and opportunity to imitate the example of the Czar, and to grow strong by the arts of peace. Four years wisely employed may lead in Turkey to as sensible a development of the national resources as the same four years can be expected to bring about in Russia. Turkey owes England and France a debt of gratitude. The best way in which she can discharge it is to become powerful and civilised, so that she may be enabled to hold her own against the world without any other assistance than the hearts and hands of her own loyal and prosperous subjects. Russia sets her a good example. Let her imitate it; and perhaps even Russia may learn that it is better to trade with Turkey than to rob and overawe her.

The first fair contest between the Pro-Slavery party and the Free-Soilers in the United States has been fought and won by the Southern slaveholders, who are, however, not greatly elated by their victory. From an analysis of the votes given by the *New York Tribune*, there does not appear to be much cause for rejoicing. Out of one hundred and ninety-eight members of the House who were present at the final division, when the Army Bill was passed, ninety-seven Free State representatives voted for the Kansas proviso; while the majority against it was composed of eighty members from the Slave States, and twenty-one from the North. So far as this may be supposed to indicate the feeling of the electors throughout the Union it must give encouragement to the friends of Fremont. If the Northern and Western States concentrate their votes upon him there can be no chance for Buchanan. Other hopeful symptoms are apparent amidst the hubbub and exaggeration of the Presidential contest. The German element, which has hitherto been Pro-Slavery, is now universally in favour of Fremont and freedom. During the last eight years several hundred thousands of expatriated Germans have sought a refuge in the United States, and as the majority of them were Democrats in principle, they naturally joined the party which went by that name in the great Western Republic. Thanks to the Know-Nothing movement and the aggressive insolence of the South, the eyes of the Germans have been opened to the real

character of the *soi-disant* Democrats of America, and they are now the warmest friends of Fremont. Hecker and Struve, whose names will be honourably remembered in connection with the attempted Revolutions of 1848 in Germany, have been drawn from their retirement by the momentous struggle now waging, and, in eloquent appeals to their fellow-exiles, have abjured them, by their love of freedom and their hatred of despotism under every disguise, to rally round the Republican flag, and secure the return of a President who is pledged to maintain free speech and to resist the extension of slavery.

Not less ominous for the domineering South is the newly-awakened interest among the various religious denominations throughout the Union in favour of Colonel Fremont. Till within the last few months no class of men has been more lukewarm in their opposition to the Slave Power than the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational clergy in the Northern States. Sympathising too intimately with the wealthy and mercantile classes in their desire to maintain order at the expense of justice and humanity, they were always ready to lend their powerful aid in smothering every attempt to expose the evils which must flow from the aggressive policy of the South. Now, however, that the national conscience, not less than its sense of shame and degradation in the eyes of the world, has been thoroughly awakened, the clergymen of the leading religious bodies are coming forward *en masse* for Fremont. On former occasions they have either stood aloof or given their aid and influence to the enemies of freedom. Next November, we are told, they will be among the foremost and most determined opponents of Buchanan and the Border Ruffians, who seek to establish slavery in Kansas by brute force. Taking these two facts into account then—the transference of the German element from the Democratic to the Republican party, and the enlistment of the Anti-Slavery religious sentiment of the North on the side of Fremont—the chances certainly seem to be in favour of the Republicans.

Twenty years ago Dr. Channing foresaw and predicted the danger in which the American Confederation was placed by the unscrupulous conduct of the Slave Power and the apathy of the North. In his celebrated letter on the "Duty of the Free States" he fearlessly exposed the fallacy which the South has always employed in defence of every new extension of its power, that the integrity of the Union ought to be the sole object of all political parties. Under cover of this doctrine, the slaveholders have succeeded in one usurpation after another, till they at last have completely realised Dr. Channing's prediction, that the maintenance and extension of slavery would become the paramount consideration in the legislation of the United States. What he vainly attempted at that period with reference to Texas, which entered the Union as a Slave State, the venerable Josiah Quincy is now endeavouring to accomplish in connection with Kansas. He has written an address on "The Nature and Power of the Slave States, and the Duties of the Free States," in which he shows how the 350,000 slaveholders of the South have, step by step, succeeded in usurping the supreme power in the government of the 26,000,000 citizens of which the Union is composed. Since the passing of the Slave Fugitive Law, in 1850, when Mr. Fillmore was President, by which the Free States became "the hunting-ground of the South," an angry if not rebellious feeling has been growing up among the better part of the population; and this feeling has been greatly strengthened and extended by the insolent manner in which the Democratic leaders have sought to carry out their scheme for the extension of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. Fortunately for the cause of freedom, the question at issue between the North and South is not one of mere humanity. The great mass of working men, of farmers and mechanics, throughout the Free States, have as deep an interest in the settlement of the present contest on a satisfactory basis as the slaveholders can possibly have. Should the slaveholders succeed in making Kansas a Slave State, they will be able to plant that curse on every acre of the immense territory which stretches from Kansas to the Pacific, and by planting slavery over all that region they will place an effectual bar to the progress of free emigration westward. This view of the question was well stated by Governor Reeder at a recent meeting in New York:—

If you deny this great territory to the free labouring man (says Mr. Reeder), you say to him that the gates shall be closed for ever, and that all of it is dedicated to the negro, and not to the white man. Have the labouring men of the North considered the import of this question to them—the drayman, the hodman, the mechanic, the day labourer? Every man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, or who, by the changes of fortune, may be compelled to do so—every man who expects to leave a posterity to find homes in this country has a deep interest in it.

Have those writers, who talk so complacently of some new compromise by which both parties are to be satisfied, taken this great fact into consideration? Do they believe that any scheme can be devised by the Democrats which will give satisfaction to "the labouring men of the North" without surrendering their own usurped power? For our part, we are utterly unable to conceive how any pacific settlement of the question can be obtained without the submission of the North; and that is an alternative which is not probable—but which, if it were, every lover of freedom would contemplate with horror and dismay.

THE NATIONAL STANDARD AND THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OF RUSSIA.—As an object of considerable interest in connection with the accounts received of the Russian Coronation, we engrave upon page 392 the Standard of the Empire, which was borne in the procession to the Kremlin amidst the other Imperial insignia, and almost immediately before the Imperial canopy, beneath which walked the Emperor. The Standard is of large size, and bears in its centre the Russian Eagle, supporting the orb and sceptre, and charged with St. George, the patron Saint of the Empire; and immediately next the fringe of the banner are emblazoned the arms of the several provinces of Russia, forming a square framework, or heraldic border. Beneath the Imperial standard is the Russian National Anthem, the music arranged by Mr. Frank Mori; the words nearly corresponding with our "God Save the Queen."

THE EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The directors of the Crystal Palace Company have kindly consented that this day (Saturday, the 20th) shall be a shilling day; and that the Early-closing Association shall receive part of the proceeds of all such tickets as may be sold through its instrumentality. The board of management are desirous, therefore, on pecuniary grounds, that the attendance of visitors should be numerous; and, also, because of the hope that it may encourage the directors, ere long, to make Saturday a general shilling day; whilst the proceeds will aid the funds of the Early-closing and Half-holiday Movements. Among the amusements of to-day's fête will be an archery match, open to all England, for an elegant silver cup.

THE COURT.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, who is making a tour through Scotland, has arrived at Balmoral on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen on hearing of the approach of his Royal Highness sent General the Hon. Charles Grey and one of the Royal carriages forward to Ballatar to meet the Prince, who reached Balmoral on Monday.

The prevailing fine weather has enabled her Majesty and the Prince to enjoy to the fullest extent their Highland residence. The Queen was present at the Braemar gathering on Thursday se'night, and each subsequent day has found her Majesty and the younger members of the Royal family visiting one or other of the romantic localities abounding in the district. The Prince Consort has made several successful deer-stalking excursions on Lochnagar and other hills in the neighbourhood.

On Friday se'night the Queen and the Prince, with Prince Alfred and the Princesses of the Royal family, went to Abergeldie Castle, where the Duchess of Kent gave a dance.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Royal, attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived on a visit to her Majesty on Monday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who has been indisposed, is convalescent.

The Duchess of Wellington has left town en route for Balmoral, to take her turn as Lady in Waiting upon her Majesty.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are sojourning at St. Leonards-on-Sea. The noble Viscount comes occasionally to town to transact official business.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches. Read at 10 P.M.	Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Exposure.	Amount of Rain (0-10) In the Night.	Mean amount of Cloud (0-10) In the Day.
Sept. 10	29.818	64.1	53.7	58.0	0.264	56.7	56.1	2	2.5
" 11	30.034	58.0	51.8	54.6	0.075	53.7	52.6	1.5	0.5
" 12	30.088	62.7	51.6	56.1	0.001	54.3	53.9	6	4
" 13	29.916	59.3	43.5	50.6	0.069	49.4	48.8	2	2
" 14	30.053	67.0	36.3	51.8	0.000	50.3	48.7	2	4.5
" 15	29.949	66.0	46.4	56.3	0.046	58.9	55.4	3	4.5
" 16	29.970	62.0	50.0	55.6	0.003	52.0	51.1	6	3
Mean	29.975	62.7	47.6	55.0	0.458	53.6	52.4	3.2	7.5

The Range of Temperature during the Week was 30.7°.

The Weather on 10th. 1 a.m., violent storm of hail and rain, then fine; from noon rain at intervals. 11th, rainy; then fine, except a shower at 6 p.m., on 13th, and at 11 p.m., on 16th.

The Direction of the Wind was, on 10th, E.N.E., became N.E. at 6 a.m., N.N.E. at 1 p.m.; in which quarter it remained till 10 p.m. on 12th, when it became N.W.; becoming W. at 2 a.m. on 13th, W.S.W. at 12 p.m., N.W. at 1 p.m.; W. at noon on 14th; S.S.W. at 4 p.m. on 15th; S.W. at 6 a.m., W. at 11 a.m., W.N.W. at 1 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.S.W. at 6 p.m., W. at 10 p.m.; W.N.W. at 12 p.m. on 16th; W. at 5 p.m., S.W. at 7 p.m., in which quarter it remained.

On 14th, at 9 p.m., lunar halo.

Fog in valley on 13th and 14th.

In the hailstorm on the 10th the electrical bells rang violently with positive electricity; for the remainder of the week the electricity was negative.

15th, Jargonel pears ripe.

Mumps prevalent.

E. J. LOWE.

ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—The Duke of Newcastle has placed his collection of paintings at Clumber and at his town house at the disposal of the committee. In the former may be found specimens of Claude, Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Annibale Carracci, and Snyders.

GRAND FETE AT ASTON PARK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.—A second fête champêtre was given on Monday last in the beautiful park surrounding Aston Hall. The success which attended the first, given a few weeks ago, by which some 1700l. was realised in aid of the funds of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, encouraged the friends of the old General Hospital to repeat the experiment on behalf of their institution, and the result was equally satisfactory. Galleries of immense dimensions were erected, archery-grounds constructed, orchestras pleasingly decorated, elegant dancing-rooms provided; the London Orchestral Union, with Pico, the Sardinian minstrel, engaged; the splendid band of the Royal Artillery (fifty in number), brought from Woolwich, with the band of the 10th Hussars, and five others in various parts of the grounds; 30,000 variegated lamps of surpassing brilliancy in the sycamore avenues; and, to close all, a grand display of fireworks, supplied from the Ordnance stores at Woolwich. The weather was fine, and everything went off admirably. It is calculated that 80,000 persons were admitted into the park during the day; and the net receipts of the General Hospital, it is thought, will be upwards of 2000l.

CRIMEAN BANQUET AT PORTSMOUTH.—On Tuesday 2300 soldiers, sailors, and marines, recently returned from the Crimea, and now at Portsmouth, were entertained at a grand banquet provided by the gentry and other inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, in grateful recognition of their memorable services and sufferings during the war with Russia, and as a token of welcome on their return to their native country. The entertainment was held in a spacious pavilion, erected expressly for the occasion, at an expense of about 200l., in the Governor's parade-ground, situated within the fortifications of the town; and, the day being remarkably auspicious, a great concourse of the inhabitants, with the gentry and others for many miles round, were present to witness the ceremony. The recipients of this spontaneous act of homage were all medal men; and many of them were also decorated with the insignia of the French Legion of Honour. They included 400 soldiers of the 20th Regiment of Foot, 45 of the 21st Royal Fusiliers, 400 of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, 400 of the Royal Marine Artillery, 400 of the 9th Foot, 35 Royal Sappers and Miners and Royal Artillerymen, with a few soldiers belonging to other regiments, making up the whole of the troops now in garrison at Portsmouth. There were also a number of men selected from the crews of the *Victory*, her Majesty's yacht, the Admiralty yacht, the *Princess Royal*, *Cæsar*, *Colossus*, *Perseverance*, *Damocles*, *Urgent*, *Gorgon*, *Vigilant*, *Dragon*, *Lapwing*, *Cormorant*, *Mohawk*, *Sparrowhawk*, *Fury*, *Rhinoceros*, *Spanglow*, *Bulfinch*, *Pigmy*, *Fanny*, *Raleigh*, *St. Vincent*, *Seahorse*, and *Fire Queen*. Dr. Englewood, of Portsmouth, presided on the occasion, and was supported by Lord George Lennox, Sir George Seymour, Admiral Martin, and a number of other naval and military officers.

FORGED BANK NOTES.—A CAUTION.—Postmasters holding money-order offices are advised at the present time to be more than ordinarily careful in taking bank notes. A female, attired as a respectable servant, called at the post-office, Egham, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 8, and presented an envelope addressed to the postmaster, containing what appeared to be a Bank of England note for 10l., and a well-written requisition in a lady's hand as follows:—"Knowl-hill, Sept. 8, 1856.—Miss Elizabeth Day will thank the postmaster of Egham to send per bearer 5s. worth of postage-stamps, also a P.O. order for 5l. 12s., payable to Mr. Curtis, Strand, London." The note was a forgery, but was so well executed that it was not discovered till two days after, when it was taken with other notes and money to the Egham Bank by a tradesman, who had given the postmaster change for it. On the discovery, the postmaster went to the Strand office to prevent the money-order being cashed, but this modest-looking girl or her accomplices had had the audacity to present the order and obtain the amount the day before. Every effort has been made to trace the guilty party, but at present those efforts have been fruitless. The loss is a very serious one, inasmuch as the whole of it devolves on the Egham postmaster, whose annual stipend is less than the pretended value of this forged note.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL MISTAKE.—Another of those lamentable occurrences which have been so common lately took place a few days ago in Weymouth, Dorset; viz., the administration of a poison instead of a prescribed medicine. Augustus Broughton, son of Colonel Broughton, residing near Weymouth, complained of a slight headache, and his mother sent a servant to the shop of Mr. Barling, chemist, with a note requesting "an aperient draught for a child eleven years old." The servant gave the note to one of the assistants, and he gave it to a lad named Barratt, about thirteen years of age, who was subsequently directed to get the aperient, "black draught." He ignorantly, or carelessly, gave a preparation of "black drop," which was administered to the child. In a very short time the unfortunate victim became comatose, and shortly after the surgeon's arrival it expired.

STEALING A CASH-BOX.—A few days ago some thieves entered the office of Mr. John Smith, agent for the London Unity Insurance Company, Liverpool, and rifled the cash-box of a sum of money, chiefly notes, amounting to 400. or 500. Two men, James and Thomas Burns, father and son, were subsequently apprehended while endeavouring to pass some of the missing notes, and committed for trial.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Monday next, the 22nd September (Sunday being St. Matthew's Day), the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the governors of the several Royal hospitals, will attend Divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Charles Edward Searle, Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge; after which they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where four orations, on the benefits of the Royal hospitals, will be delivered by the four senior scholars, according to annual custom: in Latin, by William Shrubsole Foster; in English, by Ernest Montagu; in Greek, by Mark Shattock; and in French, by Thomas Carter Pallett. Five poems will also be recited by others of the senior scholars—viz., a translation into Latin *Alcaics*, from the "Bride of Abydos," by William Wake-Smart; a translation into Greek *Iambics*, from "Henry VIII.," by William Henry St. Amant Wilton; a translation from the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns," by Smith Wild Churchill; an original English poem on "Italy," by Ernest Montagu; and Latin *Hexameters* on "Chersonesus Taurica," being the Richards' Prize Poem, not yet adjudged.

WESTMINSTER REGISTRATION.—The revision of the lists of voters for the city of Westminster will take place before John Fraser Macqueen, Esq., at the Lords Justices' Court, Westminster hall, commencing Thursday, the 9th day of October, at eleven o'clock. 400 objections have been made by Mr. Huggett, agent for the Liberals. The Conservatives have not made any objections. There are only forty-one claims, most of which are by Reformers. There is no doubt but that the Conservative interest will be supported at the revision.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—A general Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England was held on Thursday. The chair was taken by the Governor. The minutes of the last Court having been read, and the result of the scrutiny yesterday, declaring the election of A. Latham, Esq., a director, in the place of H. J. Prescott, Esq., deceased.—The Governor said he had now to inform the Court that this was the usual half-yearly meeting, and also one of the quarterly courts appointed to be held by the charter. The net profits up to the 30th of August last amounted to 687,672l. 3s. 9d., making the amount of rest up to that day 3,688,405l. 17s. 11d. After providing for the dividend of 4½ per cent, the rest would be 3,033,520l. 17s. 11d. The Court, therefore, propose a dividend of 4½ per cent without deduction on account of income-tax. The formal resolution, declaring the dividend of 4½ per cent, was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. The Governor then announced that the dividend warrants would be delivered on the 10th of October next. In answer to a question from a proprietor, the Governor said the west-end branch was making progress, and the business increasing. The proceedings then terminated.

PREACHING IN THE PARKS.—On Tuesday night a meeting was held in the Freemasons' Hall for the purpose of eliciting an expression of public opinion in respect of the prohibition of preaching in the public parks on the Sabbath by Sir B. Hall. There were not more than fifty persons in the body of the large room, and but three on the platform, including the chairman, the Rev. T. T. Crybbace. Resolutions in favour of preaching in the parks were passed, and one gentleman who called himself "a Materialist" claimed for himself and others the right to preach any doctrine they pleased. A memorial to Lord Palmerston was adopted.

MORE PERVERTS.—The following intimation was given from the pulpit of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Spanish-place, last Sunday evening, immediately after the sermon:—"The prayers of the confraternity are requested for a clergyman of the Irvingite community, who is about to join the Catholic Church—particularly for ten clergymen of the Protestant Church, who are about to renounce their errors, and join the Catholic Church."

THE CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS.—The Lords' Committee, in their report, state that the present special residence of the Clerk of the Parliaments, from bad drainage, and other causes not capable of remedy, has become insalubrious and unfit for the residence of himself and family. The Committee add that they conceive that the house which the Clerk of the Parliaments at present occupies might possibly become available for other public purposes.

MARRIAGE LICENSES FOR QUAKERS AND JEWS.—In the new Marriage Act, which will shortly come into operation, there is a clause to the effect that the marriages of Quakers and Jews may be solemnised by license. The Registrar-General is to furnish marriage register-books and forms to each certified secretary of a synagogue of British Jews.

CLOTHWORKERS' HALL.—This hall, in Mincing-lane, is next week to be pulled down and rebuilt. It belongs to one of the wealthiest of the livery companies, profuse in their charities and hospitality. The late Mr. Thwaites left them 30,000l., half for charity and half for feasting. The Clothworkers' Company are for the present going to use Barbers' Hall.

NEW FEES IN THE COUNTY COURTS.—By the new County Courts Act the Judges are empowered to take acknowledgments by married women; and in the list of fees the sum to be charged in each case is 1l.

ON Wednesday last Daniel Forrester, the Mansion-house officer, succeeded in arresting one of the persons implicated in the robbery of 270,000l. worth of shares belonging to the directors of the Northern Railway of France, and proceeded with him direct to Paris.

THE PARK FOR FINSBURY.—The committee, consisting of deputations from the vestry of Islington, the Board of Works for the Holborn district, the vestries of Clerkenwell, St. Luke's, and other parishes within the borough of Finsbury, appointed to confer as to the measures to be adopted for obtaining a park for the borough of Finsbury, has received a communication from Lord Palmerston asking to be furnished with a plan of the proposed park and an estimate of the cost of the undertaking. The committee have resolved to comply with the request of Lord Palmerston.

HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.—In the recent Act giving power to the Court of Chancery to authorise leases and sales of settled estates there is a clause having reference to Hampstead-heath, by which it is declared that the Court shall not be at liberty to grant any application in any case where the applicant, or any party entitled, has previously applied to either House of Parliament for a private bill to effect a similar object, and such application has been rejected on its merits, or reported against by the Judges to whom the bill may have been referred.

CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.—On Monday last, according to previous announcement, the Chartists of London assembled in Finsbury-square, at noon, for the purpose of welcoming John Frost on his return from Van Diemen's Land, after sixteen years of banishment. The demonstration was a decided failure. In spite of the fineness of the weather the numbers were not greater than we have frequently seen drawn together on the most trumpery occasions. From Finsbury-square the assembled Chartists, reinforced by several hundreds of the "foreign democracy," marched in procession along Moorgate-street, Finsbury-street, Chapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, through Temple-bar, the Strand, Trafalgar-square, Regent-street, Portland-place, and finally, thence, through Regent's-park to Primrose-hill. At the head of the procession were three marshals on horseback; next a brass band, playing "Partant pour la Syrie;" then a carriage which contained Mr. Frost, Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. James Finlen, Mr. Cooke, and other democratic leaders; then the Committee of the Commune Revolutionnaire, which represents the French secret society, "The Marianne"—one of the chief leaders of which carried the banner of the society, a handsome crimson silk flag, bearing the inscription, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" on one side, and on the other, "République Démocratique et Sociale;" afterwards the different local associations, marching four abreast; with their various decorative banners, some of which bore rather significant inscriptions, such for example as the following:—"Resistance to tyranny is duty to God," "The Apostle is amongst us—he is democracy," while some had evidently undergone a hurried metamorphosis to adapt them to the occasion. The procession reached the top of Primrose-hill about three o'clock, at which time there are said to have been about 10,000 or 12,000 persons present. Mr. Ernest Jones, who was called to the chair, addressed the meeting at some length. An address was then presented to Mr. Frost, who made a short speech. A resolution in favour of the People's Charter was then passed by acclamation, and the meeting broke up.

A DANGEROUS NUISANCE.—A naphtha warehouse in Suffolk-lane, in the City, gives out such unpleasant odours that the scholars of Merchant Taylors' School, in the neighbourhood, are injuriously affected by it. Dr. Letheby certifies:—"I, Henry Letheby, medical officer of the city of London, having viewed the warehouse occupied by Isaac Solly Lister and Benjamin Biggs, situate No. 7, Suffolk-lane, in the city of London, do hereby certify that there is an accumulation of offensive matter, which is exceedingly dangerous on account of its great inflammability; and which, by its great volatility, may at any moment charge the atmosphere with a large excess of naphtha vapour; and that the same is likely to be prejudicial to the health of persons whose habitations are in the neighbourhood of the same." At the Commission of Sewers on Tuesday a motion for legal proceedings to suppress the nuisance was rejected, and the matter was "referred to a committee."

THE NEW BISHOPS.—We have reason to believe that the Bishop of Ripon will in all probability be translated to the see of Durham in succession to Dr. Maltby, whose resignation has been completed. We have likewise reason to anticipate that the Dean of Carlisle will be the new Bishop of London.—Globe.

The French steam gun-boat the *Alerte* arrived at Galatz on the 3rd inst. She is the first French war vessel that has entered the Danube.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ARTISTS are criticising a circular just issued by the Committee for Conducting the Exhibition of Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom in 1857. Let us first explain what the circular is, and the remarks of the artists will be better understood.

The committee inform every artist of eminence in Great Britain that they desire to offer for the enjoyment of the public, and the instruction of the connoisseur and art-student, as complete an illustration as possible of the British schools of painting and sculpture. No effort, the committee observe, will be spared to secure for the Exhibition of 1857 the most esteemed works of deceased British artists. Of the dead they cannot ask assistance, but they can seek it from the living; and the committee, therefore, issue a circular requesting the active co-operation and advice of the artists themselves. With the circular is sent a printed form, which the artist is requested to fill up and return at his earliest convenience to the committee.

Pallet the Painter (of "Peregrine Pickle" descent) exclaims, as he cons the circular before his unfinished picture of the "Finding the Body of Harold," that all his works are of equal excellence, and that to ask him to point out the particular pictures from his easel which will live with Correggio's and Raphael's is a piece of unmistakable impertinence. All are good—all have had the seal of public approbation put upon them: they have stood the searching criticisms of Mr. Ruskin (it is true he passed many over, he half-whispers to himself), and they have passed through unscathed the trying ordeal of Mr. Christie's hammer. No form is, consequently, filled up by Pallet the Painter. Of a different temper (so the talk of the town assures us) is Dick Tinto. Dick was born north of the Tweed. He studied in the same academy, under John Graham, with Wilkie, and Allan, and Burnet, and he reasons thus with himself:—"By marking out the pictures I think the best myself I am taking from the market value of my other pictures. Noo, I think myself sincerely that Mr. Potter, o' Manchester, has my best pictures, for he has paid me the largest prices; but then, ye see, Lord Pay and Peel has others, and his Lordship is taking, I'm glad to think, a fancy to my works o' late, though he pays me less than Mr. Potter. Noo—wha am I to please in selecting my best works—Mr. Potter, wha, between myself and the wa', has the very best; yet I shall get no more commissions from Mr. Peter Potter, while I am pretty sure for the coming year o' Lord Pay and Peel. I mauna fill up the form. I dinna like to offend Mr. Peter Potter, but I maun please my Lord Pay and Peel."

Such are the feelings that actuate, we fear, too many artists in this matter. Others are more complying than Mr. Pallet and Mr. Tinto. Some, and those of the best, have returned very sensible and well-considered replies to the circular of the committee, giving the committee the very information they require. A few have named—from ignorance, we fear—some of their second-rate works. Milton preferred his "Paradise Regained" to his "Paradise Lost," and Hogarth his "Sigismunda" to his "Harlot's Progress." It is thus in nature. A mother is least willing to hear a murmur against her lame offspring. In the same way we feel bound to protect our inferior works, conscious that our best require no fostering hand.

These are no bad samples of the reasons alleged by different artists for not complying with the request of the committee. Others complain of certain expressions in that portion of the circular wherein the committee solicit assistance from artists in selecting such works "as they would wish to have submitted to the test of public approval." "My works" (exclaims an indignant brother of the brush, anxious to become a second Lord Chancellor in the Academy) "have been already submitted to the test of public approval in the great room of the Royal Academy. I seek no more." This, it is true, is one test; but it is the test of contemporaries, while the Manchester test of 1857 will forestall the verdict of posterity.

What authors are doing beyond listlessly lying on the sea-sand it would be difficult to tell. Neither the Row nor Albemarle-street could muster to dinner half-a-dozen authors of name to show to a distinguished American, anxious to see what English authors are like in the flesh. Mr. Macaulay is forgetting William III. in Italy; Mr. Thackeray is at Spa, brooding over new characters for a new serial; Mr. Jerrold is lolling half of the week at a French seaport renewing his "Early Recollections of a Life at Sea," of "Felt-ham's Resolves," and "Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs;" Mr. Albert Smith is purchasing all the vinegar in Switzerland, to increase imaginary difficulties in ascending Mont Blanc; and, as for the rest, why, printers, and even printers' devils, cannot tell where they are.

We have a story for architects. This is Doncaster or John Scott's week. The new church at Doncaster (on the site of the old one burnt down a few years ago) is rapidly rising into the clear sky. A cheap train from King's-cross carried and returned both sporting men and architects. The streets of Doncaster exhibited a mixture of both. "Whose is that?" asked a Vitruvian-admiring architect of a thorough-paced admirer of Wykeham, pointing to the new church at Doncaster. "That," was the reply, "is one of Scott's lot." Vitruvius understood the joke. Mr. Scott, the general churchbuilder throughout England, is the architect at Doncaster, but great was the amazement of more than one Newmarket man at so strange a description of a church. "Scott's lot" to a man on the turf has a very different meaning from that which one architect described at Doncaster not inappropriately to another.

Mr. Bentley, the publisher, has just received an accession of moment to his forthcoming edition of "Horace Walpole's Letters." This accession is in the shape of a bundle of family letters which Walpole kept by him for his own satisfaction, and, if necessary, for further vindication of his conduct. They relate to his quarrels with his uncle and godfather, old Horace—to the position which he held at Houghton with his father—to his mother—to the wild temper of his brother Sir Edward—to his conduct in endeavouring to obtain Miss Nicholls, the rich ward, for his nephew Lord Orford—and to Burke's part in endeavouring to secure a reversion of one of the many Walpole sinecures for his own son. We are assured that they are highly curious.

THE GATE OF THE RESURRECTION, MOSCOW.

In the programme of the Imperial entrance into Moscow, of which we have already given a description, one important stage was the *Voskressenskaja Wrota*, or Gate of the Resurrection. At this place the Emperor dismounted from his horse, for the purpose of performing his devotions there to the Iverski Mother of God. This Gate is so situated, leading from the China Town on to the Red Place, on the way to the Kremlin, that almost everybody must pass through it on every errand in the town. Its form is that of a double gateway, with the two gateways separated from each other by a short column, and surmounted by two pointed towers or steeples. This much-frequented passage, where the traffic of Moscow throbs and pulsates unintermittingly, the Czar Alexis Michailowitch selected as the fittest spot for the erection of a shrine for the picture of the Mother of God from Mount Athos. Tradition states this picture to have been handed down from Tamara, Queen of the Georgians, who in former ages converted the inhabitants of the Caucasus to Christianity. From length of years, and perhaps also from the smoke of the thirteen silver lamps that are kept burning before it from sunrise to sunset, this picture is now well nigh black; but the face and hands of the Virgin Mother, as well as those of the Infant Jesus, being left bare and not covered with precious stones or metals, are still distinguishable. This circumstance enables the orthodox Russian to trace the wound that a Circassian dagger once inflicted on the right cheek of the Mother of God, and whence drops of blood have trickled, at some time or

other, it is said. No good Russian, high or low, old or young, rich or poor, passes through the Gate of the Resurrection without performing his devotions to this wonder-working picture, which stands in a niche sunk in the pillar which separates the two gateways, and which is approached by a few steps. The most elegant equipages, and the poorest droskies stop as they approach this gate, for all passers through either dismount, or, at least, cross themselves; nobles and peasants, beggars, ladies, and soldiers, all stop. The devout step up to the picture, fall on their knees, kiss the ground, and pray; on rising, the worshipper kisses the hand of the Virgin and the foot of the infant. Great folk, when their relations are ill, come there in the night time and have the little chapel opened by the monks on purpose for them to put up their prayers for the recovery of their suffering friends; and sometimes the miraculous picture is carried to the bedside of the sick for a consideration; but as, on such occasions, the chapel still contains an equally wonder-working picture (so that the monks may lose no custom by its absence on any clinical excursion), it is difficult to know which is the real, genuine picture—the one that goes visiting, or the one that receives visits at home. Before this miraculous picture of the Iverski Mother of God did the Emperor, in compliance with usage and the programme, dismount from his horse and perform his devotions; which being ended he handed the Empress and the Empress-Mother from their carriages, who thereupon performed theirs. Special tickets were issued for admission to the neighbourhood of this spot; and, according to one account, about 15,000 persons were eyewitnesses on this occasion of the Imperial devotions, and no single eye remained dry among them.

THE KREMLIN.

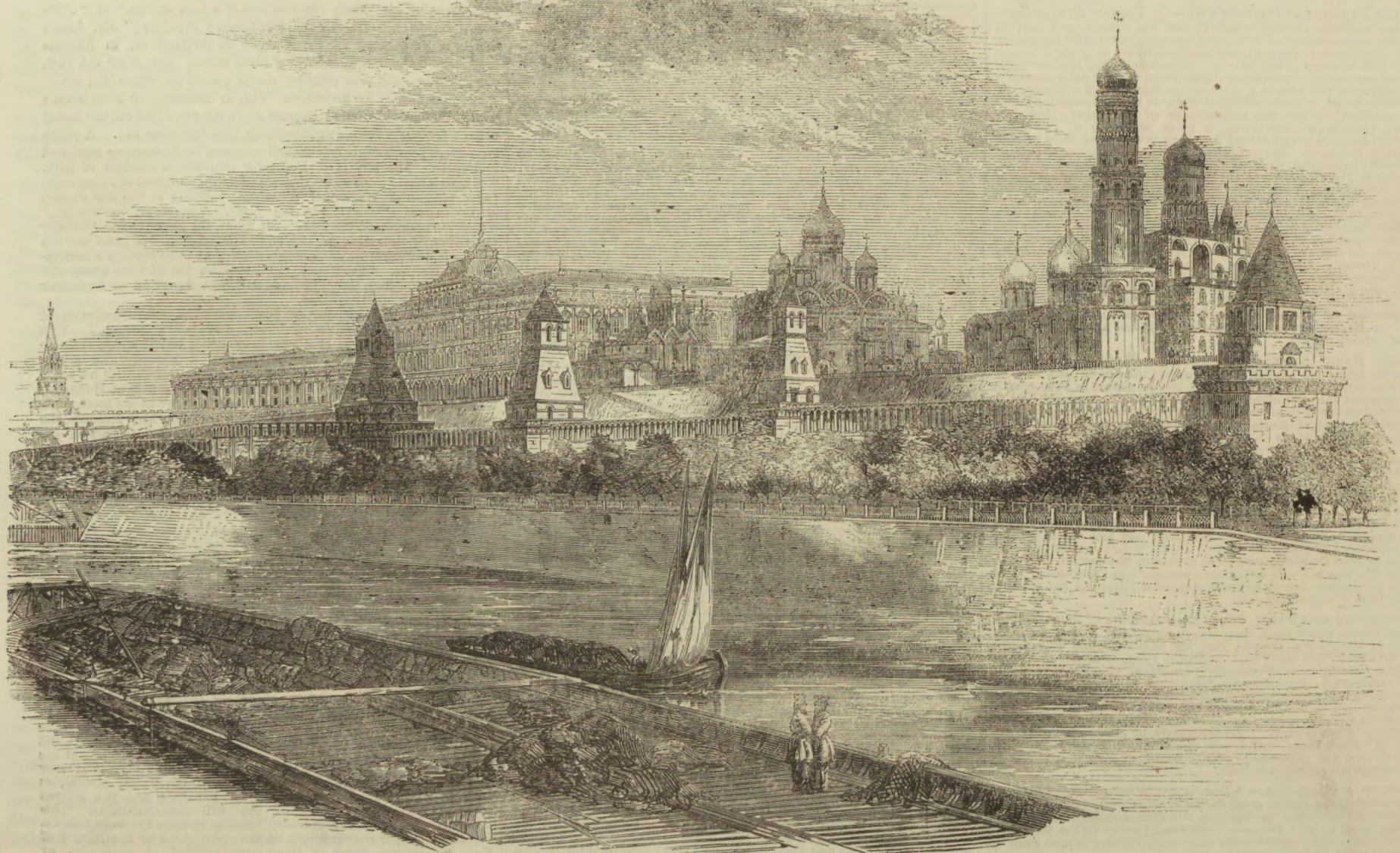
The Spaskoi Warota—the Saviour's Gate—through which the Emperor rode into the Kremlin on the occasion of his solemn entry, is surmounted by another very miraculous picture, but of the Saviour; the chief virtue and efficacy of which appear to consist in a preternatural power of passive resistance. The French wanted, in 1812, to force this picture out of its frame, which they took to be gold; but every ladder which they planted against the headway of the gate broke in two as fast as it was planted. The Russians shouted for joy at the discomfiture of the foe, who in his rage sent for a cannon and aimed it at the picture; on this the rain began suddenly to fall, and the powder was damped in the touchhole; the French gunner, however, had a glowing coal fetched, and laid it on the priming, when, lo! the charge

exploded, burst the cannon, blew the gunner and numbers of his comrades to pieces, but the ball passed by the picture, leaving it quite unhurt. This picture appears to have gained its expertness in miracles by long practice in the time of the wars with the Tartars, and richly to have earned the respect which impels the Russians still to call the gate over which it is fastened the "Holy Gate," and to walk through it bareheaded.

Inside the Kremlin an immense crowd, civil and military, were seated on benches and seats; the pavement was also thronged by a mass of persons to whom the right of entry had been accorded by the authorities, all of whom welcomed the Emperor with great enthusiasm. The clergy attached to the churches inside the Kremlin were assembled before the porches of their several edifices, holding the sacred images and crosses in the air to welcome, and the *senat dirigeant* was ranged at each side of the entrance of the cathedral. Here their Majesties left their carriage, and the Emperor descended from his charger and advanced towards the door of the cathedral, at which they were met by the holy synod and the clergy, who had previously chanted a "Te Deum," *en actions de grâces*, for the happy arrival of his Majesty, and who awaited him with the cross and the holy water. Amid the sounds of a solemn chant and the prayers of the people, the Emperor and Empresses entered the cathedral, and at the same moment a salvo of eighty-five guns was fired to announce the fact. Their Majesties having kissed the sacred "images," among which are a picture of the Virgin, painted by St. Luke, and a miraculous portrait of Our Saviour—walked in solemn procession, preceded by the Metropolitan of Moscow, to the cathedrals of the Archangel Michael and of the Annunciation, where they kissed more images and holy relics—among which are a nail of the true Cross, a robe of Our Saviour, and a part of a robe of the Virgin Mary—and knelt in prayer before the tombs of their ancestors. Thence they walked to the palace of the Kremlin, where they were received by the clergy of the Court with cross and holy water, by the arch-marshal of the Coronation, and the president and members of the treasury of the palace, who presented the Empress with the usual Russian emblems of fealty—bread and salt. His Majesty's entrance into the palace was announced by a salvo of 101 guns. During this time the bells never ceased to ring, nor the people to cheer and pray; and the aspect presented by the squares of the Kremlin, as the dense concourse of people, with uncovered heads, besought the blessing of Heaven on their Sovereign, is described as something very grand and affecting. The procession and the proceedings lasted more than three hours.



GATE OF THE RESURRECTION, AND PICTURE OF THE VIRGIN MOTHER, AT MOSCOW.



THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW: GENERAL VIEW.



MARRIAGE OF THE INFANTA AMALIA WITH THE PRINCE OF BAVARIA, MADRID.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE ADALBERT OF BAVARIA WITH THE INFANTA OF SPAIN.

The celebration at Madrid of the marriage of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria with the Infanta Donna Amalia, the sister of the King of Spain, has been attended with the greatest solemnity and state. In the afternoon of the 23rd ult. the ceremony of the signing of the marriage contract took place in the chamber of the Queen. Their Majesties occupied the centre of the room, seated in two arm-chairs. On their right were the Princess of the Asturias, the Infanta Donna Amalia, and her sister Donna Christina; and on their left the Infante Don Francisco de Paula and Prince Adalbert. The Ministers, the Corps Diplomatique, the Grandes of Spain, the Dignitaries of the Palace, the Ladies of Honour of the Queen, the Commander-General of the Halberdiers, the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, the Archbishop and Bishops present at Madrid, and a number of other distinguished personages were present at the ceremony. The President of the Council, the Ministers of Finance, Public Works, and Marine, the Archbishop of Toledo, and the Grand Major-domo of the Palace, who were to witness the act, drew up behind a table placed on the right side of the chamber, and the Minister of Justice, as Grand Notary of the Kingdom, read the marriage contract, which was afterwards laid before the Queen and King, and signed by their Majesties. The document afterwards received the signatures of Prince Adalbert and the Infanta Donna Amalia, and of the Royal Notary, and the ceremony was terminated. The marriage portion of the Infanta, stated in the contract, is 7,000,000 reals; and the Prince gives as pin-money to his bride 44,000 florins annually.

The marriage was celebrated in the evening of the 25th, and the nuptial benediction was given them the next day. The Queen and King wished to display on the occasion the greatest possible solemnity. Three of the sisters of the Princess had not been invited to the wedding—namely, Donna Josefa, who is married to M. Jose Guel y Rente, a rich merchant of Havannah; Donna Isabella, wife of Count Gurowski, a Polish emigrant; and the Duchess de Sessa, whose husband is a Grandee of Spain. They were excluded from the ceremony because the Royal family considered their marriages beneath the dignity of the Princesses, although in every other respect extremely honourable. Prince Adalbert received the Order of the Golden Fleece from Queen Isabella.

Prince Adalbert-William-George-Louis of Bavaria is a fine young man of eight-and-twenty. He was born on the 19th July, 1828, and is the seventh and youngest child of the poet-King, Ludwig of Bavaria—that Monarch who has rendered Munich, in point of art, a second Athens; but whose eccentricities led to his abdication in 1848.

The Royal House of Bavaria has recently considerably increased its political importance among the States of Germany by intermarriage. The actual King, Maximilian II., who succeeded his father on his abdication, on the 21st March, 1848, married a daughter of the Prince of Prussia; another son of Ludwig is Otho, King of Greece; Prince Luitpold is married to an Austrian Archduchess, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and Adalbert, the youngest son, as just stated, has married an Infanta of Spain. The recent marriage of the Emperor of Austria with Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke Maximilian, in Bavaria, has considerably strengthened the bonds between the two States, and increased the influence of the House of Wittelsbach.

Prince Adalbert is at the present moment the heir-presumptive to the throne of Greece. King Otho, who married a Princess of Oldenburg, has no children. According to the 40th article of the Greek Constitution the successor to the Greek Throne must be a member of the Greek Church. Prince Luitpold, the next brother to Otho, declined formally to change his religion, and relinquished all claim to the throne in favour of his younger brother Adalbert. As yet no formal declaration has been made by the latter; but it is generally understood that he also objects to change his religion—in which case, should Otho die suddenly, the crown of Greece would be going a begging.

Recent events in the East have given an importance to Greece greater than previously existed. Members of the same faith as Russia, the sympathies of the Greeks have been all along against the Western Powers; and Russia will leave nothing undone to procure a successor of the Greek persuasion and of Russian sympathies. The question is actually the object of discussion by the Great Powers; and sooner than have the Russian candidate (Prince of Oldenburg, brother of the Queen of Greece) there is a serious intention of revoking the 40th article of the Greek Constitution. In this case Prince Adalbert will probably be selected as King.

Prince Adalbert of Bavaria and his young bride arrived at Bayonne on Thursday, the 11th inst., and were received with the same honours as were paid to French Princes. At half-past four a carriage of the Emperor came to fetch the Prince and Princess, and conveyed them to the villa, where they had the honour of being received by their Majesties. At six o'clock the noble visitors returned to the hotel, escorted by a detachment of the Cent Gardes, and gave a dinner of twenty-five covers. Prince Adalbert gave as a toast the health of the Emperor and Empress. Other toasts—to the "King of Bavaria and their Royal Highnesses," "The Queen Isabella," and "To the union of France, Spain, and Bavaria," followed. All the French who were present were delighted to hear Prince Adalbert speak of the Emperor Napoleon—"Of that great man," he said, "whose reign secured the happiness of France, and who merits and obtains the gratitude of the whole of Europe; whose tranquillity has been consolidated by the manner in which he has conducted and brought to a conclusion the war in the East." On the following morning all the civil and military authorities of Bayonne were received by their Royal Highnesses.

Prince Adalbert and the Infanta left Bayonne for Paris on Saturday evening. Their departure was accompanied by the same honours from the garrison and the citadel as their arrival.

THE EX-KING OF BAVARIA.—The ex-King Louis of Bavaria, who recently attained his seventieth year, was a few days ago waited on at his château at Ludwigshafen, in the Palatinate, by a deputation from Strasburg, in which place he was born. The King received them most kindly, promised to visit their city, and related to them a curious circumstance. At the time of his birth, in August, 1786, his father, who was then only Prince des Deux Ponts, commanded the Alsace regiment in the service of France, which was in the garrison at Strasburg; and a few days after the birth he was astonished to see that all his grenadiers had cut off their beards and moustaches. On inquiring why they had done so, one of the men stepped forward and said that they had determined to beg his acceptance of a velvet mattress for the newly-born Prince, and that they had stuffed it with their beards and moustaches: "I have the mattress still," cried the King, "and will show it to you." The mattress was produced, and the King added, "I do not think that there is in the world a bed which can be called more strictly military than that."

A DANGEROUS UNIVERSITY.—The University of Ghent has been denounced by the Roman Catholic Bishop of that town. He says:—"In this University, alongside of several men equally distinguished by science as by virtue, there are placed a few professors whose doctrine is overtly false, bad, blasphemous, and heretical. New errors taught by other professors have compelled us to write a second time to the cures, on the occurrence of Lent this year, begging them to warn such parents as might be thinking of sending their children to the University of Ghent, to point out the immense dangers which awaited them there, so long as such masters continued to teach philosophy, history, and law."

WINE DUTIES REDUCTION.—Accounts from Montpellier have been received from Mr. Oliveira, M.P., in which he states the very cordial reception given to him by the Prefect, the Mayor, Chamber of Commerce, and other public authorities of the Herault. A public dinner was given to him in the theatre, at which 150 of the chief persons of the town and vicinity were present: Mr. Michel, Chevalier, presiding. Some excellent speeches were made, and toasts proposed having reference to the interests to be promoted by a mutual reduction of tariffs between France and England.

NATIVE PROFESSIONAL MEN.—We hear it is the intention of some young natives to proceed to England for the purpose of going through the usual course of study in order that they may be admitted to the bar. We have now native doctors, native attorneys, native editors, native officials performing important duties in different departments, and why should there not be native barristers? The qualifications required hitherto have been the eating of certain dinners in the inns of court; but the Legislature has, we believe, interfered, or is about to interfere, for instituting certain examinations in law, history, and general knowledge. We believe, in her Majesty's Supreme Court at Ceylon, native Cingalese now practise as advocates.—*Calcutta Phoenix.*

The banquet to the Crimean soldiers at Edinburgh is to take place in the Corn-exchange on the 31st October. It is expected that about one thousand Crimean officers and soldiers will be present, and accommodation will also be provided for 300 civilians and 400 ladies.

Signor Picco, the blind Sardinian minstrel, paid a visit last week to the Liverpool Blind Asylum, in Hardman-street, and performed before the pupils several times on his favourite instrument. The pupils, in return, sang several anthems and choruses.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In ancient as well as in modern times the adaptation of punishment to crime baffled the wisdom of philosophy and embarrassed the equity of legislation. The sanguinary code of Draco, indiscriminating in its vengeance, was strangled in the gripe of its own precocity. The great Roman orator insisted that the name of the hangman should not be uttered within the hearing of a free citizen, and that the sight of the cross should not pollute his eyes. With eloquence and logic Beccaria denounced the severity of the penal code, and, imitating his noble example, Sir Samuel Romilly, pleaded for the rights of civilisation and the claims of humanity. In 1808 he brought forward his first motion for the reform of the criminal laws; and a clear judgment may be formed of their atrocious character from the fact that his motion proposed no more than the abolition of death punishment in cases where five shillings were privately stolen from the person. However incredible this may appear in our days, it is painfully true; and to show the barbarous state of feeling prevailing at that epoch, it may be observed that in 1810 Sir Samuel obtained leave to bring in three bills: 1st, for abolishing the claims of the gallows to strangle persons convicted of stealing to the value of five shillings in shops, warehouses, coach-houses, &c.; 2ndly, for stealing to the value of forty shillings in a dwelling-house; 3rdly, for stealing to the value of forty shillings on navigable rivers, &c. The first bill passed the Commons, but made no further progress; the second was opposed by the Government, and lost by a majority of two in a thin house; and the third was dropped for the Session. We have no intention of writing an historic commentary on the difficulties which attended the progress of the criminal law reform. The subject would here be misplaced, but it is occasionally useful to look back upon the past that we may the better appreciate the victories achieved by truth over error, by liberality over intolerance. Our immediate purpose is to inquire into the policy of capital punishment in cases of murder. Against its repeal prejudice is strong; but prejudice was strong against the propositions of Romilly, yet he triumphed.

Human life is good against all but the donor. God is that donor; therefore God alone can take away human life. This syllogism is impregnable if attacked in front, but its flank may be turned. The man who deprives another of life forfeits his own—not, indeed, on the law of retaliation, or for the gratification of revenge, but that the lives of the rest of the community may be safe. The individual dies that the race may continue to exist. From these two points of view the whole subject may be surveyed without trenching on the confines of theological controversy; though under that head it may be observed that if texts are cited from the Mosaic books which justify death punishment, the conduct of God to Cain leads to an opposite conclusion: since not only did the Almighty spare that murderer's life, but declared that "vengeance should be taken sevenfold" on him who slew the fratricide. It is because arguments on both sides of this vexed question have been drawn from Holy Writ that we intend to confine ourselves, as stated, to the policy of capital punishment.

When Romilly commenced his career as a reformer of penal jurisprudence, he was regarded by the great majority of those who sat in the Houses of Parliament as a dangerous innovator, and it is probable he would have entirely failed, had he not received support from public opinion in a very significant manner. He opened the eyes of the people to the revolting cruelty of the system. The consequences were, when sufficient time had elapsed to produce a suitable impression, that parties injured would not prosecute, witnesses would not attend to give their evidence, juries would not convict, and judges could not sentence. The severity of the code defeated itself, and impunity was given to criminals, who were acquitted without the infliction of any punishment at all. This state of things alarmed a Legislature which could not be enlightened, and what they would not concede to humanity they yielded to terror. We have again returned to a similar position, as proved in numerous recent cases of infanticide—juries refusing to hand the mothers over to the gallows, however willing they might be to compel a murderer to expiate his crime under a milder form of punishment than that of death. On this point Judge Alderson has said, "It is a bad thing to have verdicts continually given in the teeth of the law and the evidence;" while Judge Coltman has averred that "many guilty persons who now escape would then be convicted"—that is, if the severity of the law did not defeat itself. So far, then, the policy of milder punishment is evident; for, under present circumstances, the lives of illegitimate children have no judicial guarantee. Barbarous mothers, however ignorant in other respects, are aware of the precedents of acquittal in infanticide.

In many cases of murder the evidence is only circumstantial, and it is frequently difficult to weld together all the links in the chain. Much is left to be supplied by an imperfect judgment, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly is understood to have distinctly stated that fifty persons have been executed in the present century whose innocence has afterwards been clearly proved. When this fact is known to a jurymen, is it not calculated to inspire him, we will not say with terror, but with hesitation? Does it not render him distrustful of himself, and disincite him to pay a proper deference to the charge of the Judge? Such feelings endanger the fair administration of the law, and create a fatal bias in favour of the malefactor.

Penal jurisprudence contemplates two objects, the prevention of crime and the reformation of the criminal. Neither is accomplished by death. On the former point we have cited the authority of two of the Judges, and referred to the almost uniform acquittals in recent cases of child murder. On the second point it is plain that death renders repentance or reformation impossible; and we will not express in terms the sensations we have experienced on hearing a Judge say to a condemned malefactor, "you are too wicked to remain in this sinful world, and must prepare to meet another." If God were not more merciful than man, what would become of our race in a future state?

In a pamphlet just published by Mr. Henry Mayhew, in which he argues this problem in the spirit of a philosophic jurisconsult, casting aside all sentimentality, he makes the following judicious remarks:—"The natural punishment for every offence is remorse, which is at once the most kindly and the most severe of all penal inflictions; for, while being the most agonizing, it is also the most chastening in its influence. Unlike the death punishment, however, remorse is no sooner felt than the nature of the culprit becomes purified, and the man of sin is instantly changed into the man of sorrow. To develop such a feeling, therefore, is as assuredly to assist in carrying out the punishments of the Almighty, as to crush the feeling by death is to act in opposition to them. Society is only beginning to understand that it owes a duty even to its criminals." This is, indeed, most true. The horticulturist would not blame a plant if, having left it untrained, it grew up wild; if the State permits children to be reared in vice, can it expect virtue from the adult? And because it refuses to build a school, is it entitled to take advantage of its own wrong, and erect a gallows?

The demoralising effects of public executions are universally acknowledged. Neither the writhing body nor the motionless corpse teaches a lesson of morality; and while the opportunity of repentance has been for ever taken from the executed criminal, experience demonstrates that the sad spectacle, instead of acting as a deterrent, prepares new victims for the hangman. A Committee of the House of Lords has recommended that the extreme penalty of the law should be inflicted within the precincts of gaols; this would qualify one evil, but it would introduce the evil of secrecy—a principle abhorrent to English feelings, which look to publicity as the soul of justice. We cannot go so far as Mr. Mayhew, who considers that this change of system would "carry us politically back to the times of the old Bastille;" but we condemn it because it is a compromise, which seeks to retain death punishment by veiling its horrors. The theatrical criticism of Horace condemned Medea for slaying her children before the audience; he might have gone further, and condemned the matricide.

What then is the substitute for death? It is a delicate and difficult question to answer, and they who have thought most on the subject are perhaps the most embarrassed in pronouncing their ultimatum. Mr. Mayhew recommends "imprisonment for life in a state of separation, relieved only by such occasional intervals of silent association with other prisoners as would be necessary to prevent dementia." That this is the most horrible of punishments who can deny? It is a lingering death, and we fear that madness would not be averted. Suppose a murderer to become truly penitent after many years' incarceration,—we believe it quite possible, such is our faith in the efficacy of prayer. Is there to be no relaxation of punishment?—we had almost written, is all pardon in this world hopeless? To our minds this is the difficulty, and a system should be surveyed through all its ramifications. However, we deem the death punishment inoperative if not indefensible in our time, since, owing to the refusal of juries to convict, it gives absolute impunity to some of the worst cases of crime.

THE GRAND CORONATION DINNER.—A letter from St. Petersburg gives the following bill of fare of the grand dinner given by the Czar to 200,000 peasants at the gates of Moscow:—240 sheep roasted whole, 480 turkeys, 28,800 litres of broth, 480 dishes of jelly, 7200 fowls, 1000 turkeys, 1000 ducks, 24000 loaves of white bread, 9600 loaves of brown bread, 9600 hams, 46,000 apples, 46,000 pears, 46,000 plums, 4000 pails of beer, 4000 pails of mead, 2800 pails of white and red wine. At the head of every table there was a sheep roasted whole, the horns gilt, and the nose tipped with silver. All the fruits were hung upon Christmas trees. On reading this it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Russian lists of dinner company are no more to be relied upon than Russian armies upon paper, which are notoriously always far above the real effective force. For the honour of the Czar it is not to be supposed that he can really have asked 200,000 men to sit down to feast upon 240 sheep. Why, a fat Leicester wether would be but a meagre meal for fifty men, and upon this calculation 240 of them would only feed 10,000. Nothing but a chemist's scale could weigh the infinitesimal portion of mutton which each man of the 200,000 can have found to eat out of 240 sheep—and Russian sheep! There was not a pound of beef, it must be observed, to help out the banquet. The thirtieth part of a chicken, the two-hundredth part of a turkey, and the two-hundredth part of a duck, was all the supplementary food in the way of substantial provided for each of the two hundred thousand bidden guests. Verily the Guards' dinner at the Surrey Zoological Gardens was a Lucullus feast compared to this, if we are to believe that anything like 200,000 men really sat down to dinner.—*Letter from Paris.*

IMPERIAL AMUSEMENTS.—A BULL FIGHT.—Frequent attempts have been made to introduce on the French soil the great national sport of Spain, but hitherto the attempt has been unsuccessful; and wherever the *tauromaquia* is practised by Frenchmen exclusively it has proved as unsuccessful an imitation as Parisian barricade-building would be in Spain. For some weeks past it was rumoured that a display of the kind would take place at St. Esprit, a suburban division of the town of Bayonne. For some reason or other the sport was put off, but on Sunday last a bull-fight strictly in accordance with the Spanish rules and fashion was announced, and the quiet town was accordingly inundated by crowds of strangers. The Basque country sent its population, male and female, from Cambo, Hasparren, Itsatou, Irun, Fontarabia, Andoins, Tolosa; and from Bordeaux, the Paris of the south, came not less than 1500 of its citizens to witness the feats of the Spanish matador, Manuel Egana. At half-past two the gates of the bull-ring were thrown open, and the anxious crowds rushed in, and in a few minutes every bench and box was full. Soon after the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by a numerous suite, made their appearance. Their reception by the multitude was all that could be desired. Out of compliment to the Empress the National Air of Spain was struck up by the band of the 35th Regiment as their Majesties entered, and soon after the lively jota of Aragon indicated that the bull-fighters were ready. The ceremonial of the bull-ring of Madrid when Royalty honours the spectacle with its presence was observed on the present occasion. The bull-fighters, arrayed in their richest costume, advanced to the front of the Imperial box, bent on one knee, and the Alguazil asked for the gilt key, which is supposed to open the den where the animals are kept. It was thrown down to him by the Empress. The Alguazil proceeded to the stall, and the bull-fighters dispersed about the ring to take their places in expectation of the bull. Five bulls were killed in the course of the day, without any fatal accident. In his contest with the fourth bull, Egana was thrown down and trampled upon by the enraged animal, but was rescued by his companions. The Emperor and Empress remained to the last. They were applauded on retiring, and the Spanish national air was again played when they took their departure.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at Exeter-hall, under the presidency of Colonel Knox, M.P.; and attended by Viscount Ingestre, Hon. R. Bourke, Rev. Dr. Worthington, Mr. N. W. Winstanley, Mr. Sturmdale Bennett, and other members of the society. The most important points in the report, which was read by the chairman, were the finances of the society and its recent disposals of land. Its total receipts from its formation to the 13th inst. amounted to 254,752l. 17s. 10d.; the total withdrawals from September, 1852, to September 13, 1856, to 33,672l. 5s. 2d.; and its receipts for the quarter from June the 24th to September the 13th to 13,590l. 3s. The total number of shares, both in progress and completed, up to the 13th inst., had been 12,482, and the returns up to the same date of the register of the order of rights had been 5368, of which 3305 had been rights exercised on estates. The total amount received for land sold, from the formation of the society up to September 13, had been 191,762l. 12s. 8d.; and the sale of land during the quarter had realised 14,224l. 8s. 6d. Nineteen leased plots on the Brighton estate had been offered to the holders of rights, and taken within the first 120 numbers on the register; the whole of the Malden estate, in South Essex, had been disposed of, and the magnificent mansion on the St. Margaret's estate sold to the Royal Naval Female School. An excellent estate had been acquired at Maidstone, and no time would be lost in offering it in plots to the members. In seconding the adoption of the report, Viscount Ingestre expressed a wish that working as well as opulent men should be tenants of the society's plots of land, in order that they might exercise the franchise, and be benefited personally as well as politically, inasmuch as their property would produce them at least five per cent. The report was unanimously adopted. The drawing of lots was then proceeded with as usual.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. H. Ashurst to Waterstock, near Wheatley; Rev. H. M. Turton to Great Milton; Rev. C. P. Clay to Great Addington, Northamptonshire; Rev. R. Askew to Stoneham Parva, Suffolk; Rev. P. Guille to St. Martin's, Jersey; Rev. J. G. Faithful to Clothall, Hertfordshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. E. Layng to Mulwich, near Stone, Staffordshire; Rev. H. M. Turton, to Great Milton. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. D. L. Cousins to Kingswood, near Wootton-under-Edge; Rev. T. Sutcliffe to Rivington, Bolton-le-Moors.

DROWNING.—On Tuesday week we regret to state that two gentlemen were drowned while bathing at Portreath, near Truro, Cornwall. The names of the deceased were Thompson, aged thirty-four, from Bridgewater; and Stevens, aged twenty-one, from Bridgeport.

The English engineers engaged to make surveys for a railway to Bagdad have arrived at Constantinople. The *Presse d'Orient* asks whether Great Britain means to send soldiers to guard the line against the Bedouins.

A grand Prussian commercial conference will be held at Berlin in November for the purpose of elaborating a general commercial code. A rescript of the Minister of Commerce, addressed to the different Chambers, invites each to select a delegate for this purpose.

The Governor of Madrid has recommended the Government to appoint a fiscal of the press, in order to remedy the sad and deplorable condition to which the journals of that capital were reduced.

The Prussian Government is about to sell a large quantity of wheat at Cologne with a view of bringing down the existing price.

LITERATURE.

ON THE STATE OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE BEFORE THE REVOLUTION OF 1789, AND ON THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THAT EVENT. By ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, Member of the French Academy. Murray. [FIRST NOTICE.]

To trace the French Revolution to its source has occupied the laborious attention of many ingenious writers. Some, seduced by the love of theory, have built up a mere speculative system, in which sentiment is substituted for reason, and prejudice overshadows truth; others, confining themselves to prominent facts, have rather furnished the materials of reflection than a solution of the problem by connecting cause and effect. Those publicists who are only satisfied with the most comprehensive views, detect the seeds of dissolution in the earliest foundations of the Monarchy; but this method of treating history becomes indistinct through its very vastness, overlooking all transition periods, and ignoring what has been termed the "individuality of epochs." On the other hand there are eclectic publicists who pursue a totally different course, selecting some particular period or event as the first link in the lengthening chain—as the religious wars, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the War of the Spanish Succession, the predilections of Louis XIV. and XV., or the American Revolution supported by Louis XVI.; but these and many other incidents that might readily be cited are no more than episodes in the grand epic. Lord Bacon has warned us not to generalise from particulars; and his advice is as applicable to historical as to philosophical disquisition. In truth, the mightiest grasp of mind united to the most subtle power of discrimination cannot hope to present, in its fulness and in its details, the varied panorama of political and social life whose canvas covers an interval of twelve centuries, if we ascend the stream of time to the epoch of the Merovingian kings.

M. de Tocqueville's recent work is written to aid the solution of this complicated problem. We cannot bestow on it higher praise than to say it is worthy of its illustrious author. It displays the most elaborate research, the most impartial judgment. A great service is rendered by an author who refutes vulgar fallacies which are perpetually leading public opinion into false channels, and that service M. de Tocqueville has performed in many essential points. He shows that the minute subdivision of land existed in full force prior to the Revolution, and that Socialism and Communism were accepted doctrines in the highest circles of France during the reign of Louis XVI., that King himself using the most revolutionary language in his proclamations. The Chinese empire was the model set up by the most eminent of the Economists for the regeneration of France. It is demonstrated in these eloquent and instructive pages that the Revolution did not contemplate the destruction of religious belief, but that it was essentially a social and political character. The documents cited by M. de Tocqueville, to which we shall presently refer, abundantly prove that the clergy were opposed to despotism, whether it proceeded from the Crown or from the exercise of seigniorial rights, and even claimed guarantees for personal liberty by a form of procedure analogous to the British Habeas Corpus Act. Overwhelming evidence is adduced to prove that the system of centralisation was perfected under the Monarchy, and was one of the principal causes of its downfall. On these, and other important facts, we propose to enlarge; but let us first rote the spirit in which our author has contemplated his subject, bearing in mind the governmental position of France when the volume was published; we shall then be better able to appreciate his courage, his independence, and his patriotism—civic virtues the more needful to record in these days when they are so rare.

Having (writes M. de Tocqueville) expressed the good opinion I had of freedom at a time when freedom was in favour, I may be allowed to persist in that opinion though she may be forsaken. Let it also be considered that even in this I am less at variance with most of my antagonists than perhaps they themselves suppose. Where is the man who, by nature, should have so mean a soul as to prefer dependence on the caprices of one of his fellow-creatures, to obedience to laws which he has himself contributed to establish, provided that his nation appear to him to possess the virtues necessary to use freedom aright? There is no such man. Despots themselves do not deny the excellence of freedom, but they wish to keep it all to themselves, and maintain that all other men are unworthy of it. Thus it is not on the opinion which may be entertained of freedom that this difference subsists, but on the greater or less esteem we may have for mankind; and it may be said with strict accuracy, that the taste a man may show for absolute government bears an exact ratio to the contempt he may profess for his countrymen. I pause before I can be converted to that opinion.

It would extend our remarks to an unreasonable length were we to dwell on those forms of feudal monarchy, surrounded by representative and municipal institutions, which were common to all the nations founded on the ruins of the Western Empire. It is sufficient to say that they have all lost their liberties with the exception of England. France owes the less of its freedom mainly, if not wholly, to its system of centralisation, while our own has been preserved by the maintenance of the Anglo-Saxon principle of self-government. When Royalty had deprived the territorial aristocracy of France of their ancient influence, and reduced the great body of the people to a condition scarcely superior to bondage, the King's Council, the Comptroller-General, and the Provincial Intendants, became the real rulers of the country. The Council was a supreme Court of Justice, from which there was no appeal, a superior administrative tribunal, and a Legislative Assembly; but the Crown dominated, for the officials simply registered and executed the will of the Monarch. The Council enacted the greater part of the laws, and fixed the amount of taxation. The Comptroller-General interfered wherever money was to be raised, and directed, in chief, all the revenue departments; indeed, almost the whole public administration was centred in his hands, so that he "performed successively the duties of Minister of Finance, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Public Works, and Minister of Trade." The kingdom was divided into thirty Intendancies. Each Intendant was supreme within his province, wielding the double functions of administrator and judge. He was always a man of humble extraction, though sometimes a newly-created noble; and, having his fortune to make, was docile and flexible—the fear of dismissal being constantly before his eyes. Each intendancy was subdivided into cantons, ruled by a sub-delegate nominated by the Intendant, on whom he was entirely dependent. He was always a plebeian. In the eighteenth century this body of functionaries had completely usurped or acquired the whole authority of the State. The territorial aristocracy retained only the empty title of provincial governors, but all substantial power was vested in the Intendants. In ancient times the lords of the soil assessed and collected the *taille* in the parishes where they held landed property, and regulated the militia levies. They were the local administrators, and the medium through which petitions reached the Throne. Of all the influence appertaining to those functions they were now deprived; and it was an instruction constantly given by the Intendants to the sub-delegates—"The Seigneur is only the principal inhabitant of the parish." Thus, the aristocracy having no local ambition to gratify, no field of rural usefulness open to them, descended to the low level of courtiers, living on the smiles of a capricious Royalty or the favours of an imperious Minister. What we call the class of country gentlemen was extinguished under this system of centralisation, and Paris became France. The fatal consequences of this pernicious system were predicted:—

As early as 1740 Montesquieu wrote to one of his friends—"Nothing is left in France but Paris and the distant provinces, because Paris has not yet had time to devour them." In 1750 the Marquis de Mirabeau, a fanciful but sometimes deep thinker, said, in speaking of Paris without naming it—"Capital cities are necessary; but, if the head grows too large, the body becomes apoplectic and the whole perishes. What then will be the result, if by giving over the provinces to a sort of direct dependence, and considering their inhabitants only as subjects of the Crown of an inferior order, to whom no means of consideration are left and no career for ambition is open, every man possessing any talent is drawn towards the capital?"

The French judges had enjoyed a remarkable degree of independence. The King could not dismiss them, nor translate them, nor for the most part, promote them. This power was felt to be incompatible with centralisation, and it was determined to cripple their jurisdiction, by withdrawing from their tribunal all suits in which the authority of the Crown was interested. One encroachment led to another, till nearly the whole judicial authority became vested in the Intendants;

one of those functionaries deciding "that his Majesty can always, when he pleases, reserve to himself the decision of any suit whatever, without rendering any account at all of his motives."

Municipal freedom outlived the feudal system in France, and the people elected their own magistrates, long after the landlords ceased to rule in the country districts; but this privilege ceased in 1692, when the municipal offices were put up to sale, and thus the towns lost their freedom. The baseness of Louis XIV., in regard to the municipalities, is scarcely conceivable. He sold back the rights of towns, and when he had received the money, he abolished those rights:—

The same thing was carried on for more than eighty years. Seven times within that period the Crown resold to the towns the right of electing their magistrates, and as soon as they had once more tasted this blessing, it was scratched away to be sold once more. The motive of the measure was always the same, and frequently avowed. "Our financial necessities," says the preamble to an edict in 1722, "compel us to have recourse to the most effectual means of relieving them."

This system of fraud penetrated the whole financial department, which was conducted in secret. Publicity was unknown, and the most flagrant abuses were perpetrated with impunity. Government rarely discharged its contracts, and the terror inspired by the Bastille repressed the murmurs of the creditor. Industry could not flourish in the midst of this injustice, and the public revenues declined as speculation flourished. M. de Tocqueville cites the following from a witness worthy of credit, who was an eye-witness of the system:—

The French were exposed to nothing but risks in their relations with their own Government. If they placed their capital in the State stocks they could never reckon with certainty on the payment of interest to a given day; if they built ships, repaired the roads, clothed the army, they had nothing to cover their advance, and no certainty of repayment: so that they were reduced to calculate the chances of a Government contract as if it were a loan on the terms of the utmost risk.

The condition of the peasantry was deplorable. One of the greatest evils to which they had to submit was the Militia Law, and to avoid it they fled to the woods, from which they were dragged by the mounted police. They now submit to the Conscription, as they have a chance of rising to the highest military grade; and the first Napoleon awakened all their martial ardour when he declared that every soldier carried a Marshal's bâton in his knapsack. But under the old Monarchy the private had not the most distant prospect of emerging from the ranks. The poverty of the common people was wretched. Twenty years before the revolution Turgot said, "The division of inheritances is such that what sufficed for a single family is shared between five or six children. These children and their families can therefore no longer subsist exclusively by the land." Our political economists have made strange mistakes on this subject, and with the less excuse, since Arthur Young had made known, before the Revolution of 1789, that half the soil in France belonged to the peasantry in fee. He also said, "The husbandry I see before me is that of the tenth century." Mendicancy prevailed in all the rural districts. We may form some judgment of the squalid dietary and lodging of the miserable peasants, from the remark of a writer in 1769 to this effect:—"The low pay of the soldier, the manner in which he is lodged, dressed, and fed, and his entire state of dependence would render it too cruel to take any but a man of the lowest order." But the armies were large, from which we may estimate the numbers of this unhappy class. Forced labour was imposed on the peasants. The public roads were made exclusively at their expense; they were compelled to build barracks without receiving wages, to escort convicts to the galleys, beggars to the workhouse, and carry or cart the baggage of the troops when they changed quarters. When they did get wages they were fixed by authority at a very low rate. On them fell the oppressive *taille*, from which the nobility and the Church were exempted.

Such is a broad outline of the state of France in its social and political relations prior to the Revolution. The middle classes were severed from the nobility, and the peasantry from both. In all departments centralisation had completely superseded self-government. Agriculture was in the rudest condition. The bad faith of Government and the intrusion of its pernicious hand destroyed all industrial enterprise. The finances were in a state of hopeless dilapidation. Morals were at low ebb. Every man of the least reflection was sensible that sweeping reforms were necessary to avert a fearful catastrophe; and the more sagacious already felt the first heavings of the political volcano. What preparations were made to save the imperilled monarchy; what counsels were given, what practical measures were suggested or adopted, will be considered in a subsequent and concluding notice.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—This theatre reopened on Monday with the play of "The Lady of Lyons." The heroine was played by Mrs. Waller, a lady who has been acting in Australia and California, and whose claims to special distinction have been set forth in pamphlet, placard, poster, and every possible form of public announcement. On Tuesday she performed *Julia*, in "The Hunchback." We have been careful to witness the debutante in both characters. We have formed a high opinion of her general intelligence, and in person and voice she has many obvious requisites for the stage. But her merits, such as they are, are not of the kind that we should have predicated from the antecedents of her career. They are altogether of a refined order, and require a small theatre for their due appreciation. To both characters the delineation that Mrs. Waller gave was exquisitely delicate; her elocution was impeccable; and strength of tone sufficient was imparted to the recognised exclamations required by particular crises. But there was a want of depth and breadth, without which, at a large theatre, acting must be comparatively inefficient. Miss Oliver, who performed *Helen*, received more recognition from the audience than the more important representative of *Julia*. She was on Tuesday recalled in the middle of the fourth act (a most unusual event on the English boards), and thus earned the honours of the occasion intended for another. Mrs. Waller, to justify the immense expectation excited in her favour, must cultivate a more energetic delivery, and display a more intense form of emotion, than she has yet manifested. If she be capable of this she will ultimately triumph; if not, her very excellences will be so many obstacles to her success.

LYCERN.—The opening of this theatre under a new management naturally excited considerable curiosity on Monday, and, accordingly, it was early crowded. There was no particular novelty, however, to attract, beyond a new burlesque by Mr. Brough; inasmuch as Mr. Dillen's powers in *Belphegor*, which formed the opening piece, had already been tested; and on the strength of popular approbation it was that he had felt justified in undertaking the management of this fashionable house. It is only necessary to record now that the same version of the play was used—one exceedingly compressed, and therefore with limited opportunities of effect. These opportunities, however, were made the most of by the intelligent representative of the honest mountebank. The first act gave an opportunity to Mr. J. L. Toole, as *Panfaronade*, to impress the audience most favourably with his powers in eccentric comedy. A Miss Wilton, too, in the character of *Henri*, distinguished herself favourably. The new burlesque was on the subject of the "Winter's Tale," and was entitled "Perdita; or, the Royal Milkmaid." A prettier representative of the heroine could not have been found than Miss Wilton. The scenes between her and Miss Woolgar, who supported *Florizel*, were charming. There were some ditties and duets sung by both these performers, and also by Mr. Toole, which must infallibly become popular. The scenery and appointments of both pieces were costly and admirably appropriate. We should add that Mr. Brough, the author, made his first appearance on the stage in the character of *Polixenes*; and, though showing want of practice, was not unsuccessful. The curtain fell to great applause, and Miss Woolgar and Mr. Toole were duly summoned to a well-merited ovation.

The first concert of the season by the Literary and Scientific Institution of Hackney was given on Sept. 17th, at the Manor Rooms, under the direction of Miss Ada Thompson, who contributed two difficult pianoforte solos, which were well played. The vocalists were Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, and Mr. Millard, the new American tenor, with several others of more or less note. Mr. Millard's fine voice and style were highly admired and applauded, and on one of his encores he sang Hatton's "Good-by, sweetheart," with great feeling and effect. His "Una furtiva lagrima" showed his thorough Italian schooling and finish, and charmed from the sympathetic quality of his tenor organ.

Mr. and Madame Weiss are well known to fame, and "Vieni al Mar" and "The Magic-wove Searf" were performed by the above-named trio with much artistic ability. Mr. Blagrove played two solos on the favourite concertina, with his accustomed skill; and Mr. Ganz contributed to the success of the whole by his careful accompaniments.

MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—These concerts are so numerous attended that the committee find it necessary to obtain a larger room, and have therefore arranged with Mr. Hullah for the use of St. Martin's-hall, where their future concerts will be given, commencing Monday next, 22nd inst. Letters approving the movement have been received from a number of distinguished personages, including Lord Stanley, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Charles Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Leigh Hunt, Sir Joseph Paxton, &c.

RAILWAY TESTIMONIAL.—On Monday, the 8th instant, Mr. A. C. Sherriff, who has retired from the post of general manager of the North-Eastern Railway Company, and accepted a similar office under the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company, was entertained at dinner at Grove's Hotel by the principal merchants and ship-owners of Hull, on which occasion he was presented with a very handsome silver candelabrum and épergne, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to A. C. SHERRIFF, Esq., late General Manager of the North-Eastern Railway Company, by Shipowners, Merchants, and Friends at Kingston-upon-Hull, in token of esteem and respect, 8th September, 1856." The chair was filled by the Mayor of Hull, A. Bannister, Esq., who, after the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, addressed the company upon the services rendered by Mr. Sherriff to the trade of the port of Hull, and to the North-Eastern Railway Company, and concluded by presenting the testimonial to Mr. Sherriff, who acknowledged the superb gift, and expressed, in eloquent terms, the feelings he entertained in quitting the sphere of his previous labours and the friends with whom he had been associated; and, after pointing out the principles which had guided him in his management of the traffic of the port passing over his line, and the course he should recommend his successor to pursue, concluded by proposing the "Health of the Shipowners and Merchants of the Port of Hull." Several other toasts were drunk, including "The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company," and the "Health of Edward Watkin, Esq.," their general manager—who is likewise a director of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company, the company whose management Mr. Sherriff is now proceeding to undertake.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND HIS MINISTERS.—From a source which I have reason to consider well informed, I understand that the Emperor is far from satisfied with the manner in which his Ministers have discharged the trust which, during his absence at Biarritz, he has been compelled to place in their hands. Never was the master's eye more wanted. Within the short space of time which has elapsed since his Majesty's departure from St. Cloud, M. Walewski has contrived further to embroil the Neapolitan question, and but for the good sense of our Government and of his Imperial Master would have created a breach between England and France, the consequences of which it is impossible to calculate. To M. Walewski is to be attributed the failure of the first attempt made by both Governments to bring the King of Naples to his senses. It is also to him that must be ascribed the prohibition (which I have already alluded to) of the subscription for the 100 guns to be presented to Piedmont, which was withdrawn by express orders of the Emperor himself. This is plain speaking, and in France, where reasons exist to prevent the circulation of truth, it is easy to account for the quiet way in which these "Cabinet difficulties" are arranged. But in England such mealy-mouthedness would be ridiculous; and it is important, in the present state of affairs, to know that, however much the French Ministers may have misinterpreted an "*idée Napoléonienne*," the policy of the master continues unchanged, and that the lease of that policy is the English alliance, and the principles which were laid down at the Congress of Paris.—*Paris Correspondent of the Globe*.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Rev. John Armstrong, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Graham's Town, has just been sworn to in London, there being personality in England to the amount of 1500*l*.; Sir John Bickerton Williams, of the Hall Wren, 3000*l*. personality; Major-General Thomas Paterson, R.A., 9000*l*. within the province; Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, 25,000*l*.; Henry J. Prescott, Esq., 20,000*l*.; Samuel Walker, Esq., of Pendleton, 110,000*l*.; George Russell, Esq., Southampton, 20,000*l*.; the Rev. James Legrew, M.A., Rector of Caterham and Chaldon, 25,000*l*.; Mrs. Jane Canning, of Gloucester-place, 20,000*l*.; Mrs. Sarah Kelly, of Uckfield and Dublin, 15,000*l*. within the province of Canterbury.—Isaac Hargreaves, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells (14,000*l*.), has bequeathed to the Tunbridge Wells Dispensary and Infirmary, 500*l*.; to the Benevolent Medical College, 500*l*.; and 200*l*. to the Brighton Hospital. Thomas Reynolds, Esq. (9000*l*.), has left to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital 1000*l*. and small legacies to eleven other charitable institutions in Norwich. Benjamin Ogden, Esq., of Bristol, has bequeathed 250*l*. to the Royal Infirmary, 250*l*. to the Blind Asylum, and other charitable bequests.

THE TYRANNY OF THE GREEK BISHOPS.—M. de Boutenietff has had the double-headed eagle replaced over the door of the Russian Embassy, from which position it had disappeared since the spring of 1854. The Russian Minister has, since his arrival, kept himself rather aloof; but a circumstance has recently occurred which may, perhaps, bring him more prominently forward. The principal Bulgarian residents at Constantinople have been applying to the Porte for the re-establishment of their old national church. A number of petitions, bearing between 5000 and 6000 signatures, have been received at the Turkish capital, praying for deliverance from the tyranny of the Greek bishops. This state of things becomes serious, and will call for immediate attention.—*Letter from Constantinople, September 4*.

An account appears in the Cork papers of the pulling down and breaking of a stone cross which ornamented the gate of a convent at Glenakilly, in that county.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

This Church, built from the designs of Mr. William Hayley, architect, of Manchester, at the sole cost of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, estimated at little short of twenty thousand pounds, was consecrated on Wednesday, the 13th day of June, 1855, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester. The site adjoins the turnpike-road leading from Altrincham to Knutsford.

The style of architecture is the Perpendicular. The extreme length of the church is 130 feet, and the width, exclusive of transepts, 60 feet. The accommodation is for 700 persons; one-third of the sittings being free. The plan is cruciform, and comprises a lofty nave, lighted from clerestory windows; north and south aisles, lighted by three-light windows, the tracery of which is of different designs; transepts lighted by three-light windows, and a chancel lighted by windows varying in size and design. On the south side is the Stamford Chapel, lighted by two two-light windows, and entered by a private door. A lofty tower and spire rises at the intersection of nave, transepts, and chancel, from four moulded stone piers, to an altitude of 210 feet; the spire has enriched flying buttresses, and is surmounted by a cross.

At the east end is a large seven-light window, with embattled transoms and bold mullions, the tracery of which is very rich. The west-end window is divided into five compartments, filled in with tracery. Under this window is a large doorway with square head over a moulded arch; the spandrels are filled in with tracery, and finished with crockets and finials. The other entrance is through a porch on the south side.

The exterior of the church is of wallstone, from the neighbourhood of Sheffield, with ashlar-stone dressings from Hollington. The stone used in the interior is also from Hollington, with the exception of the pulpit, reading-desk, font, and reredos, which are of Caen stone; the tracery and carving are finished in an exquisite manner. The reredos is divided into seven parts, answering to the seven-light window above; each part has an enriched canopy, and three of the centre compartments project from, and rise above, the others, and are supported by richly-traceryed buttresses, with crockets and finials; the whole being surmounted by an enriched cornice and Tudor flower battlement. At each end of the reredos is a niche, with very rich canopy, crocketed pinnacles, and finials; in these niches are exquisitely-carved figures on pedestals. The altar panels are filled in with diapered carving in relief, consisting of crosses, Tudor rose, fleur-de-lis, &c. The roof of the nave is of oak, open-framed, with carved ribs, and hammer-beams; at the ends of which are richly-carved figures. The spandrels are filled in with tracery. The Stamford Chapel is inclosed on two sides by oak screens, with rich open tracery. There is also a glazed oak screen, with tracery at the west entrance. The whole of the internal fittings are of oak, and the pews throughout have open ends. The north transept is occupied by the organ—a powerful and fine-toned instrument—built by Messrs. Hill and Co., of London; the case being of carved oak, and in unison with the architecture of the church. The aisles and chancel floors are laid with polished stone, and black marble diamond dots; the altar floor is paved with encaustic tiles of a chaste design. The ceilings of the chancel, and the Stamford Chapel are divided into panels, with moulded ribs, and the tracery in the chancel is elaborately characteristic of the style, having a large boss in the centre compartment, and paterae at the intersection of the ribs. The ceiling to the Stamford Chapel has a richly-worked pendant attached to the roof. The whole of the string and label moulds throughout are enriched with the Tudor flower, paterae, and bosses. The arrangements for gas-lighting St. Margaret's are novel, and they have been commenced and perfected with a strict regard to the requirements of the style of the church.

The altar railing consists of strong twisted columns supporting arches, bearing a massive brass trefoil. Each spandril is filled with delicate tracery of the foliage of the passion-flower, having in a circle the monogram of the words "Jesu hominibus crucifixus." The lectern is of fine



proportions, standing on four lions of iron: it has a massive twisted shaft of brass, with a boss of iron, illuminated with vine-leaves of polished brass. The head, or desk part, is of oak, with metal cresting. Amongst the sacramental vessels is a flagon, having its type in an ancient crier at Paris. The chaises are designed after an ancient example, enriched with "chamfer-line" enamels, containing symbols of the crucifixion.

The east and west windows are filled with stained glass, by Willement, of London.

The tower contains a peal of ten bells; and a set of fourteen bells for chimes has been cast, and altogether, there are very nearly nine tons of bell-metal in the tower. For their weight, the peal is considered by judges to be the finest in the kingdom.

The effect of the building, whether externally or internally, is decidedly good, and reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Hayley and all who have been concerned in its erection and finishing.



ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, NEAR ALTRINGHAM AND KNUTSFORD, BUILT AT THE COST OF THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.



GIPSIES.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 304.)

THE DONCASTER CUP.

THE great race prize which has just been contested for at Doncaster has been invested with a national interest by the circumstances which prompted the selection of the design. It is not, as is generally

PAINTINGS AT NAPLES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Church of the Incoronata in the Largo di Castello may be called



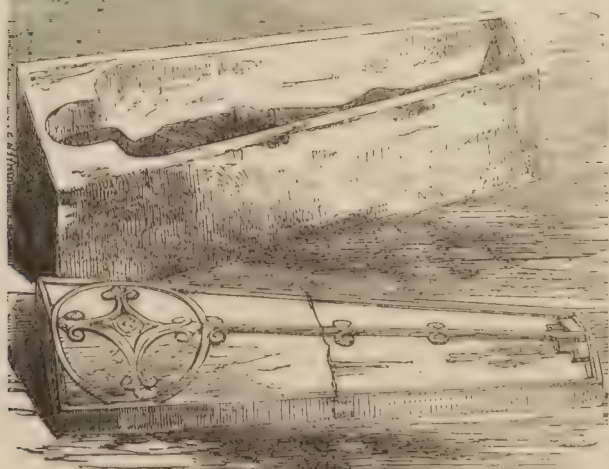
THE DONCASTER CUP.—SILVER STATUETTE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

the case, chosen from classic history, or poetic fancy, but is an equestrian statuette, in silver, of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. The group is executed on the scale of about 2½ inches to the foot. The Emperor is dressed in the uniform of a Marshal of France, and is represented mounted on his favourite charger (modelled from life by M'Arthy). The figure, which is an excellent likeness, was designed and modelled by M. Freret, a French artist of celebrity. The group is mounted upon a large and handsome ebony pedestal, the ends of which are surmounted by the arms of England and France. At the side of the pedestal is a large silver bas-relief, representing the meeting of the Queen and the Emperor at Boulogne on the occasion of her Majesty's late visit to France.

As we stated last week, the group has been suggested in compliment to the Emperor by the stewards of the late meeting, the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Maidstone, and Sir William Milner, Bart. Our artist has engraved the statuette, omitting the pedestal. Altogether, the design is very tasteful, and it has been wrought by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, in his usual style of excellence.

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT OXFORD.

DURING the restorations which are now in progress at Christchurch Cathedral by Messrs. J. and W. Fisher, builders, of Oxford, under the direction of Mr. John Billing, architect, of Westminster, several stone coffins and sarcophagi have recently been exposed to view. The accompanying sketch represents a sarcophagus of the thirteenth century, which has a carved stone lid of a more ornamental character than any of the others. It measures two feet two inches across the head, one foot one inch at the foot, and is six feet ten inches long. The interior of the sarcophagus had not been disturbed; the body, which was in its original position, had been buried in a loose covering

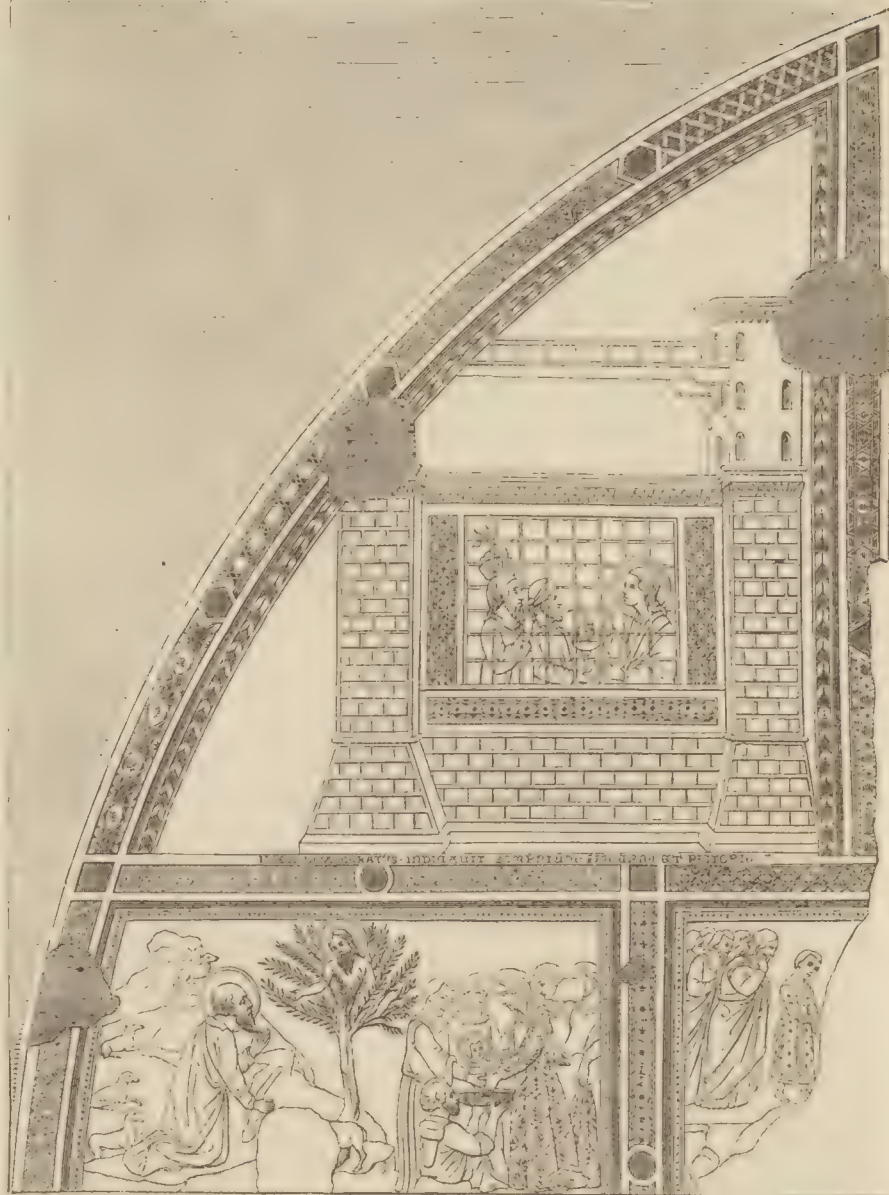


STONE COFFIN AND LID FOUND IN CHRISTCHURCH, OXFORD.

of linen and cotton folded across the breast from left to right. Upon the air being admitted, the whole speedily fell to dust, except the tibia (small bone) of the left leg, and the sole of a pointed shoe upon that foot. Upon the breast lay a small pewter chalice and paten; from this circumstance it is supposed that the person was an ecclesiastic of some importance, and from the fact of the cotton in the dress it may be inferred that he was buried in a robe of foreign manufacture. It was customary in the middle ages to inter with the priest the symbols of his office, which will account for the pewter chalice and paten being found with the remains. The pewter, which in those days was significant of wealth, is in an oxydized and friable state. A similar chalice and paten have been found in another sarcophagus. In some of the stone coffins, which are of large dimensions, the remains of two bodies have been found.

the nest of Neapolitan art. It was founded by Joanna I., the Mary Stuart of Naples, who was crowned and married here; but it derives its chief glory from the fact that some of the most authentic, and most beautiful paintings of Giotto, are to be found upon its walls. The great master was invited to Naples by King Robert, who commissioned his son, the Duke of Calabria, then in Florence, to send him Giotto on any terms. It was during this visit that he painted the scenes for the Apocalypse in the Church of Santa Chiara, and the Seven Sacraments on the walls of the Incoronata. It has long been a subject of deep regret that these divine paintings were going fast to ruin—portions of the roof of the lunettes were continually falling, and the colours were rapidly fading. No one seemed to be interested in the preservation of these works of art, and their destruction must have been complete but for the efforts recently commenced under the Cav. Bonucci, the Inspector of Public Works. The plaster, where it was broken, has now been strengthened; the paintings have been cleaned and varnished, and the visitor can now examine without any difficulty all the minutiae of these beautiful and highly-finished productions.

The most striking of those which have long been known to the artistic world is the one under the title of the "Sacrament of Matrimony." It represents, according to vulgar opinion, the marriage of Joanna I with Andrew of Hungary; though Mrs. Jameson asserts that if this be true it could not have been painted by Giotto. However this may be, the beauty of its composition, the grace of expression, and the elegance of the costumes of that epoch will always render it an object of high admiration. As if to impart an additional interest to it, tradition has declared that Dante, contemporary with Joanna, is represented, under the figure of a monk, in the lower part of the painting. It was whilst cleaning these wonderful frescoes, and removing a quantity of rubbish from the church that the important discoveries to which we now desire to call attention were made. On removing the panelling from the walls of an elevated gallery, or choir, there were brought to light some of the best productions of Giotto, which must have been hidden for several centuries. Successive experiments proved too that beneath whitewash were concealed miracles of art. We ourselves saw some of these brought to light, but we confine our observations to those which have been fully developed, and of which we send a specimen. It represents Joseph in prison, interpreting the dreams of the cupbearer and the baker of Potiphar. Underneath is Moses saved from the waters and presented by her handmaidens to the daughter of Pharaoh, who is represented, perhaps, by the Queen in the Augivum dress. Here, as in the eight lunettes of the roof, the



PAINTINGS BY GIOTTO, RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN THE CHURCH OF THE INCORONATA, AT NAPLES.

paintings are all allegorical. On the side of this fresco there is a burning pile, and on the left, as some suppose, Joseph being taken to prison, or, perhaps, Benjamin followed by his brethren after the discovery of the cup supposed to have been stolen." This is, of course, conjectural; but what admits of no doubt is that a discovery most important to art has been made. There is evident proof that at one time the roof and sides of this, the fashionable church of that period, must have been richly painted. A profusion of gold was used, and much still remains on the borders of the dresses, whilst the colours are the richest and the dearest, in which



"THE SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY."—PAINTED BY GIOTTO.

lapis lazuli predominates. But there is too much reason for supposing that many paintings of Giotto have been covered with whitewash, and replaced with plaster of a modern date. It is not improbable that this was considered the shortest way of repairing the injuries occasioned by the earthquakes from which this church has suffered. Enough, however, remains to show that though there is much to regret, there is much for which art has great reason to rejoice. The work of repair and restoration is still going on; and any artist who has ever visited this church and gazed at the paintings of one of the patriarchs of this art, will now be astonished to see how their various beauties have been developed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BETWEEN Doncaster and the 1st October no very important meetings claim the attention of the racing man. Pontefract will have a very fair two days' sport on Monday and Tuesday; Pain's Lane is also fixed for Monday; Beccles for Tuesday; Leicester and Lanark for Wednesday and Thursday; Walsall for Thursday; and Manchester Autumn for Saturday. The cricketing of the week includes three matches of considerable interest. All England is engaged in two of them, and pitch their wickets at Stockton on Monday, and at Leeds on Thursday; while the United All England play twenty-two of Cornwall at Exeter on the former day. Changing from land to water, we find the *Eugenie* matched against the *Water Kelpie* to sail from East Greenwich to Gravesend and back on Tuesday; and the Royal Belgian Yacht Club (entending on the same day for the King's Cup; entries to close on Sep. 22nd. On Thursday the London Yacht Club have a pair-race from Battersea New Bridge to Westminster; and on Friday the Prince of Wales Yacht Club take their closing trip, starting from Blackwall at three p.m.

DONCASTER MEETING.

ALTHOUGH the scratching of Fazzoletto, who has, we believe, broken down hopelessly in the off-front pasture, completely took the fire out of the St. Leger, the meeting fell back on its supports in the shape of twenty-nine well-filled races, with such effect that the receipts on the first day were only £60 less than last year, and the fields and racing far superior. Having received such heavy blows by the absence of Fly-by-Night and his stable companion, added to the defeat of Rogerthorpe, at Weymouth, by Fisherman, the week before, and the withdrawal of Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing, in consequence of a total misconception as to the effects of a slight accident he received on Saturday in his gallop, the great race became positively a dead letter. There was nothing to discuss, and hence the St. Leger eve at the betting-rooms, which would have been one of the most spirited on record, if "Fazz" had kept right, was nothing but "idlesse all." The weather on Tuesday was most lovely, and no less than twenty-five horses started for the eight events. Skirmisher came skirmishing with his opponents all the way up the distance, going at them every fifty yards with his mouth wide open. But for this display of temper he would not improbably have won. Ignoramus made a fearful example of his two opponents in the Glasgow Stakes, and was again voted, in spite of his club foot, to be far away the best two-year-old colt of the year. Oddly enough, Blink Benny, who holds the same position as regards the fillies, was equally victorious in the Filly Stakes. Tasmania, a lengthy dark Melbourn filly, who was ridden by Holmes and trained by Peck, both of whom have very seldom any luck, sent down a host of two-year-old winners in the Champagne, after a magnificent race between four out of the eight. She came wonderfully strong at last, and beat Lambourn, who did not look quite up to concert-pitch, by a neck. Vanity being only a head behind the chestnut, and a head in front of Imperieuse; while the much-vaunted Goldfinch, who was going well at the distance, was only a fair filly.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap, a first trial of the new system of heavy-weight handicapping, did much to reconcile the bigoted "light-weight scale" advocates, as, in spite of the failure of the acceptances, 16 out of 26 horses went to the post; and after nearly forty minutes had been lost by the obstinacy of three boys, who were fined £10 each, a splendid head-and-head finish resulted in the victory of Nat on Typee in the red and blue of Bretby. Lord Chesterfield seemed especially delighted with the luck of his favourite old mare; and, meeting her beyond the post on her return, accompanied her back to scale. The Selling Stakes produced £140 to the fund by the sale of Nickledon, who was offered to a party for 20*l.* before the race, and refused; and the gas-lights were all burning in Doncaster before the card was run out.

Only sixteen out of 133 St. Leger horses were "coloured" when the cards were issued on Wednesday morning, which was warm and dry, with the exception of two very slight showers, as the most ardent race-excursionist could wish. The ten-shilling London train, however, proved a complete failure; and the thousands for whom carriages had been provided proved, we are told, only 368 strong when they moved out of King's-cross. The afternoon's racing was successfully opened by Lord Glasgow's Clarissa colt, in the Municipal Stakes. About a hundred yards from the chair Bel-Oiseau—whom some have considered the Derby hope of Malton—seemed to have the race in hand; but his opponent stayed longest, and was never quite reached. Bel Esperanza, a good-looking daughter of Plying Dutchman, was successful in the Portland Plate, and then the names of nine starters went up the St. Leger telegraph. Bonnie Scotland, a handsome and capital quartered horse, but with doubtful front legs, was the first to show with Wells up. Then came the Orlando colt (Osborne), and Artillery (Basham), both looking as beautiful as training could make them. Aldcroft saddled and mounted Ellington about a quarter of a mile from the stand, and he at last approached with about a thousand anxious Yorkshiremen as his body-guard. Tom Dawson on his pony was at his side, and Panmure in his sheets to lead him his canter, which was satisfactory, though his backers did not like the fact of his not going into the inclosure, and the hopes of the fielders (headed by one great speculator who fired away at Fazzoletto at Warwick, and then gave it Ellington pretty strongly in his turn) began to rise not a little.

The Day's lot dwindled down to Rogerthorpe (A. Day) and; Squire Watt, ridden by a stable lad, attracted no attention, except from his great size. Warlock (Nat) and Victoria (Marson) were the last to appear, the former a nimble, mean, short style of roan horse, and the latter who seemed very light and beamy, bore but little resemblance to her great brother, West Australian. The parade excited no interest worth speaking of. Merlin (Bumby) made the running at a good pace the moment the flag was down; Ellington rushed at first into the second place, but was immediately pulled back into the seventh, and away they streamed over the hill, Scott's horses lying well to the fore, and the orange of Mr. Morris last of all. They all swept past the Intack Farm turn in a body, and they were scarcely in the straight when a roar from the Stand proclaimed "Ellington's beat!" and sure enough Aldcroft was hard at him. At every stroke he seemed to die farther away, while Warlock sailed on in the front rank, with the orange on his left next to the rails, and Bonnie Scotland on his right. Half-way up the distance it was a match between the three, but at the centre of the stand Nat took his horse by the head, and brought him away, was never reached, and won easily by two lengths; a splendid race for second ending in a dead heat. Rogerthorpe was fourth, beaten three lengths. The amount of the stakes is £2050, and the time was 3 mins. 22 secs., which was not very quick. The winner was hailed with most uproarious delight by the fielders as he returned to the inclosure. He is the property of Mr. Nichol, a resident at Newcastle, who won the St. Leger in 1851 with Newminster, and ran second for it in 1850 with Nunnykirk, both of them sons of Touchstone and old Reeswing, whose produce he purchased each year from Mr. Orde. This is the second St. Leger Nat has won; and it is remarkable that the two young jocks who divided the honours of second won in 1854-55 respectively on Knight of St. George and Sancelor, with extreme outsiders; and now they, in their turn, fall before an outsider. Warlock is by Bird-catcher out of Fly-bird, and was bred, we believe, by the Earl of Darham. It is a piece of unprecedented luck for John Scott that after the breaking down of Fazzoletto and Fly-by-Night, each of whom could give Warlock some 21*lb.*, he should come and win with so bad a third horse. The winner was beaten twice last year, but won the Doncaster Two-year-Old Stakes; while this year, barring the St. Leger, he has been beaten three times, and won the Eber Handicap. The result made the public regret not a little that Lord Glasgow's colt should have been scratched so

hastily, as it seems quite on the cards that his unlucky Lordship would have got a St. Leger at last, if the York running be any criterion. Ellington showed temper, and ran a very bad horse throughout. The crowd was not so great outside the inclosure as we have seen; but it is understood that the Grand Stand receipts will be quite equal to the average. Ignoramus beat Theodora cleverly at 25*lb.* for the Twos and Threes; and a fine race for the Portland Handicap, which brought out twenty starters, fell to the lot of Lance, 7 st. 11*lb.*, who began to be inquired after for the Cesarewitch after so capital a performance. A dead heat for the Queen's Plate wound up the running, and the following is the return:—

TUESDAY.
Fitzwilliam Handicap Stakes.—Preston, 1. Bourgeois, 2.
Glasgow Stakes.—Ignoramus, 1. Phyllis colt, 2.
Champion Stakes.—Tasmania, 1. Lambourn, 2.
Great Yorkshire Handicap.—Typee, 1. Pantomine, 2.
Filly Stakes.—Blink Benny, 1. Beatrice, 2.
Revival Plate.—Suzee, 1. Fisherman, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Rickledon, 1. Wallalla, 2.
Leicester Plate.—Wedham, 1. Notre Dame, 2.

WEDNESDAY.
Municipal Stakes.—Clarissa, 1. Bel Oiseau, 2.
Coronation Plate.—Bel Esperanza, 1. Plausible, 2.
St. Leger Stakes.—Warlock, 1. Bonnie Scotland and Artillery ran a dead heat for 2nd.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ignoramus, 1. Theodora, 2.
Portland Plate.—Lance, 1. Lord Alfred, 2.
Stand Plate.—Kestrel, 1. Peter Fiat, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Zeta, 2.

THURSDAY.
Scarboro' Stakes.—Fisherman walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Strawberry, 1. Janet, 2.
Fool Stakes.—Artillery walked over.
Eglinton Stakes.—Tournament, 1. Strathnaver, 2.
Cleveland Handicap.—Graculus Esuriens, 1. Duet, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Blink Benny, 1. Adamus, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Beatrice, 1. Sister to Nancy, 2.

SCARCITY OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The scarcity of gold and silver coin, especially the latter, begins to be most severely felt at Brussels, and indeed upon all other German markets. "Prussian dollars (imprinted *en masse*, much as is the case with French five-franc pieces)," says the *Bourse* reporter of the *National*. An agio of nearly two per thousand is paid for them. The quotation for bills is so much above par that the export of silver has become a lucrative trade. So also with bills on Hamburg. "What," says the reporter, "becomes of all the silver sent forth by England, France, and the United States, and where, too, goes our own silver? This is a question which the more earnestly demands solution, as the dearth of silver is daily becoming more sensible, and menaces our 'Change and that of all other north and mid-German States with most serious calamities. I believe that this question may be answered in some measure by observing that vast quantities of silver have been let brought up on Russian account at Hamburg, where it is melted down into ingots; whilst Austria has extended her purchases to the utmost of her means and credit."

One of the Galway papers, noticing the continuance of the exodus from that province, speaks of a counter-tide of returning emigrants, persons who have amassed some wealth or who have fallen into a state of ill-health. The numbers, however, are said to be merely fractional as compared with the outward-bound movement.

The Derwent Iron Company, who have made some of the largest pieces of malleable iron known, and for which they have on several occasions obtained prizes, have tested the invention of Mr. Bessemer successfully.

According to a census lately taken, the population of the south side of Sebastopol amounts to 1500 souls, exclusive of about 3000 sailors.

Nearly two thousand persons, one seventh of the entire population of Funchal, died in that city during the first seven weeks of the cholera epidemic. Its ravages in the interior of Madeira are still very severe.

The ballot at the General Screw Company terminated on Tuesday, when there appeared a majority of 549 to 2 in favour of the dissolution of the undertaking. Negotiations for the sale of the fleet are stated to be in active progress.

Returns of the harvest in Prussia have been received by the Minister for Agriculture. The general average is satisfactory. Potatoes exhibit little symptom of disease.

The boundary question, so long pending between Spain and Portugal has been definitively settled.

An Exhibition of Works of Art is to take place at Rouen, and to open on the 1st of October.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE market for home stocks—although it was very inactive in the early part of the week—has shown symptoms of much improvement, notwithstanding that the last payment on the English loan—amounting to 1,600,000*l.*—was made on Thursday. The business done both for Money and Time bargains has increased materially, and an advance of fully 1½ per cent has taken place in the quotations. There has been an active inquiry for money for commercial purposes, but, as the supply has continued extensive, no further advance has taken place in the rates of discount. In Lombard-street the lowest quotation for short-dated bills is 4½ per cent. The arrivals of bullion have been too rabidly extensive—viz., 100,000*l.* from Mexico, the West Indies, &c.; 130,000*l.* from York, and a few parcels of silver from the Continent. The shipments have been comparatively small, and the next steamer for India is expected to take out under 100,000*l.* in silver. We may observe, however, that she will not carry a direct mail for China; consequently the heavy remittances will be deferred to the 4th of October, when quite 1,600,000*l.* sterling will be shipped to the East. Although there are still numerous inquiries for gold on French account, and which is expected to continue for a considerable period, several parcels—about 50,000*l.* in value—have been sold to the Bank this week. Silver has been less active, and the price has given way, the last quotation realised for dollars being 6*d.* per dollar.

The City Bank will, we understand, be admitted into the clearing-house on the 1st of October.

Numerous fluctuations took place in the value of English Stocks on Monday.—The Three per Cents, for Transfer, ranged from 93½ to 94½; Ditto, for the Account, 92½ to 94; Exchequer Bills, 13*s.* to 16*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 94½. Consols Scrip was done at 1½ prem. On Tuesday the market was steady, and prices were well supported.—The Three per Cents marked 93½ to 94½ for Money, and 93½ to 94½ for the Account. India Bonds were 17*s.* to 17*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bills, 13*s.* to 16*s.* prem.; Ditto Bonds, 94½ to 95½. Wednesday's business was extensive.—The Three per Cents realised 94½ to 94½ for Money, and 94½ to 94½ for the Account. A special transfer took place in the New Three per Cents at 94½. India Bonds were 17*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bills, 12*s.* to 15*s.* prem.; Ditto Bonds, 94½ to 95½; Consols Scrip, 2½ prem. On Thursday the funds were very buoyant, and prices were steadily on the advance.—The Three per Cents, for Money, were 94½, closing at 94½; and for the Account, 94½ to 95, the last price being 94½. Exchequer Bills were 13*s.* to 15*s.* premium; and the Bonds, 94½. The Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the minimum rate of discount; and, at a meeting of the proprietors, a dividend of 4½ per cent for the half-year was declared (free of income-tax).

The affairs of the Royal British Bank are still in an unsettled state; but, then, as to be submitted to the shareholders by the directors, at the first open meeting, will possibly throw some further light upon them. We apprehend that "calls" amounting to 150,000*l.* in aggregate will be necessary to meet existing liabilities.

There has been a very limited business doing in all Foreign Bonds, and Turkish securities have given way to some extent, but they are now steadily in proving. We have had dealings in Brazilian Five per Cents at 103½; Canada New Consolidated 125½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 79½ to 80½ ex div.; Ditto, Three per Cents, 57½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 55½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto, New Decred, 25½ to 26½; Turkish Six per Cents, 104½ to 105½; Ditto, Small, 101½; Ditto, Four per Cents, Guaranteed, 101½ to 103½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65; Peruvian Dollar Bonds, 60½; Russian Five per Cents, 109 ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97; Sardinian Five per Cents, 92½; Venetian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94; and Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85½.

Most Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in very moderate request. In prices, however, no material change has taken place. Australasia have marked 104½; Bank of Egypt, 11; Bank of London, 47; London Chartered of Australia, 26½; London and County, 32½; London and Paris, 25; Ottoman Bank, 82; Provincial of France, 57 and Union of London, 26½. All Miscellaneous Securities have been dull. General Company's Bonds have sold at 125; Ditto Government Six per Cents, 113½; Crystal Palace, 24; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 137; London General Omnibus, 95; Peel River Land and Mine, 24; Royal Mail Steam, 72; Van Diemen's Land, 10.

The annexed return shows the fluctuations in the position of the Bank of England in the account rendered last month compared with the previous statement:—

Coin and bullion	49,432,100	Decrease	.. £49,330
Bills discounted	17,515,530	Decrease	.. 912,300
Notes in circulation	21,821,000	Decrease	.. 750,000
Private deposits	4,752,760	Increase	.. 641,600
Advances on French Government Securities	5,019,300	Decrease	.. 1,848,300
Advances on Railway securities	2,315,100	Decrease	.. 407,300
				70,100

The week's business in Railway Shares has been very moderate. Prices have fluctuated almost daily, yet, on the whole, they have ruled steady. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 53½; Chester and Holyhead, 163; Eastern Counties, 98 ex div.; East Lancashire, 82; Edinburgh, 163; Dundee, 35; Great Northern, A Stock, 81; Ditto, B Stock, 127; Great Western, 65; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99 ex div.; London and Blackwall, 7; London and Brighton, 106; London and North-Western, 104; London and South-Western, 103½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33; Midland, 80; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 50½; Norfolk, 51 ex div.; North British, 39 ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 81½; Ditto, Leeds, 17½; Ditto, York, 57½; North-Stafordshire, 12½; North-Western, 71; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 29½; South-Devon, 14½; South-Eastern, 73; South Wales, 79½; Watford and Kilkenny, 53½; Stockton and Darlington, 37.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Five per Cent, 101; London and North-Eastern Five per Cent (No. 1), 120; Midland Consolidated, 100½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 93; Ditto, York, 94; Oxford, Worcester, and Watford, 108.

FOREIGN.—Ceylon B Shares, 21; Grand Trunk of Canada, 13; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 34; Great Luxembourg, 43; Great Western of Canada, 23½; Ditto, New, 8½; Namur and Liège, 20½; Northern of France, 39½; Paris and Lyons, 63½; Sambre and Meuse, 12½; Mining Shares have ruled dull. On Thursday Linars were done at 7½; and New Granada, 3.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 15.—We had only a moderate supply of English wheat on offer to-day, chiefly of the new crop, and in but middling condition. All kinds met a good demand, at an advance in the quotations of from 3*d.* to 5*d.* per quarter. There was an improved feeling in the sale for foreign wheat, at 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter more money. Loading cargoes were steady, but not dearer. The barley trade was in a depressed state, and the current crop gave way 2*s.* to 3*s.* per quarter. In malt very little was doing, on former terms. Oats were steady, but not dearer. Both home and foreign contained previous rates. There was more doing in flour, and country marks were 2*s.* to 4*s.* per 28*lb.* higher.

Sept. 17.—The amount of business doing in our market to-day was but in moderate; nevertheless, Monday's prices were well supported. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 6*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, white, 6*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 6*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; rye, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; grinding barley, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; distilling ditto, 3*s.* to 4*s.*; milling ditto, 3*s.* to 4*s.*; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; clover, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; Kingston and Ware, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; Chevalier, 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; potato ditto, 2*s.* to 3*s.*; Youghal and Cork, black, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, white, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; tick beans, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; grey peas, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; mangel, 10*s.* to 11*s.*; white, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; bolsters, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Town-made flour, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; Suffolk, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; Stockton and Yorkshire, 4*s.* to 5*s.* per 28*lb.* American flour, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per barrel.

Needs.—Lime and rapeseed are rather dearer, with a very limited supply on offer. In all other seeds only a limited business is doing, at barely late rates. Cakes are mostly held for more money.

Limeed, English, crushing, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; Mediterranean, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; hempseed 5*s.* to 6*s.*; for quarter, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; for cwt., 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; ground mustard seed, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, white, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; tares, 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. English rapeseed, 8*s.* to 9*s.* per quarter. Lined cakes, English, 11*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, foreign, 11*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*; rape cakes, 15*s.* to 16*s.* per ton. Canary, 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9*d.* to 9½*d.* of household ditto, 7*d.* to 8*d.* per 4*lb.* loaf.

Imported Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 6*s.* 6*d.*; barley, 4*s.* 8*d.*; oats, 2*s.* 10*d.*; rye, 4*s.* 3*d.*; beans, 4*s.* 4*d.*; peas, 4*s.* 4*d.*

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 7*s.* 6*d.*; barley, 4*s.* 10*d.*; oats, 2*s.* 11*d.*; rye, 4*s.* 2*d.*; beans, 4*s.* 2*d.*; peas, 4*s.* 2*d.*

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 90,282; barley, 8511; oats, 8282; rye, 641; beans, 1722; peas, 671 quarters.

The imports continued good, and the show of samples is large. Most kinds are dull, and, to force sales, lower rates must be submitted to.

Sugar.—There has been a steady demand for all raw sugars this week, and in some instances a further demand of 6*lb.* per cwt. has taken place in the quotations. Barbados has realised 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; St. Lucia, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; Grenada, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; Mauritius, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; and Madras, 3*s.* to 4*s.* per cwt. Refined goods are steady. Low brown lump, 5*s.* 6*d.*, 1*lb.* to fine, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Copper.—Several parcels of good old, native Ceylon have found buyers, at 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. All other kinds of copper are quite as dear as last week.

Rice.—Our market is very low means rich; nevertheless, prices generally are well supported. Provisions.—Irish butter moves off slowly, and all secondary qualities are 1*s.* per cwt. lower. Foreign parcels are dull, and English are rather drooping. The best quality Danish is selling at 11*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. In bacon very little is doing; but ham and lard are scarce, and quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—We have had a slow sale for this article, at drooping prices. P.Y.C. on the spot, 5*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; and for the last three months, 4*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. Town tallow, 5*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. net cash.

Oil.—In the early part of the week linseed oil was firm, at 4*s.* per cwt. on the spot; but the price has since declined to 3*s.* 6*d.*. Mustard oil is steady. Turpentine moves off slowly. Spirits, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 12*d.*; rough, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Cyrtis.—The demand for rum has become less active, and prices are a shade lower. First Lecuward and East India, 2*s.* 2½*d.* to 2*s.* 3½*d.* per gallon. There is a good inquiry for brandy, at full quotations. Malt spirit, proof, 11*s.* 6*d.*; Geneva, 3*s.* to 4*s.* per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 43*s.* to 45*s.* 10*s.*; clover ditto, 43*s.* to 45*s.*; and straw, 11*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Cattle.—Tandford Moor, F.S. 91; Gosforth, 17*s.*; Harton, 17*s.* 3*d.*; Hilda, 16*s.* 9*d.*; Riddell, 17*s.*; Eden Main, 15*s.* 3*d.*; Belmont, 18*s.*; Stewart's, 19*s.* 6*d.*; Cusson, 16*s.* 6*d.*; South Kelsie, 18*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Hops.—Over 5000 pockets of new hops have come to hand since picking was commenced. As yet very few sales have been effected, and prices now range from 43 to 44*s.* per cwt. 1*lb.* only at 42*s.* 6*d.*

Wool.—English wools are in steady request, and prices are well supported. In foreign and colonial parcels very little business is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue extensive, yet the demand is steady, at from 7*s.* to 8*s.* per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The arrivals of all kinds of fat stock have been seasonably good, and the trade generally has ruled lively, as follows:—Beef from 2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; pork, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per 8*lb.*, to sink the oil.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are fairly supplied, and about an average business is doing, at late rates:—Beef from 2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; pork, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per 8*lb.*, by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 12.

8th Foot: Assist.-Surg. T. J. Biddle to be 76th: Lieut. J. M'D. Allardice to be Lieutenant.
2nd: Assist.-Surg. W. H. Pollard to be 76th: Serg.-Major C. Skrine to be Quarter-master.
60th: Lieut. J. W. Poole to be Lieut. 50th: Assist.-Surg. H. C. Martin to be Assistant-Surgeon.
2nd: Major A. Pittain to be Major; Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Ensign C. Lynott to be Lieutenant.
UNATTACHED.—Lieut. Colonel H. A. Lake to be a Lieutenant-Colonel Unattached to the Royal Army; Lieut.-Major H. R. White and A. H. P. Stuart-Wortley to have their brevet reverted into substantive rank.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon C. Thompson, M.B., Supernumerary in the Rifle Brigade, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Forces.
LIEUT.—Lieut.-Colonel F. D. George to be Colonel in the Army; Quartermaster P. Carroll to have the honorary rank of Captain; Staff Surgeons of the First Class K. Battersby, C. R. Boyce, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

A. E. THOMSON, Cullum-street, wine and spirit merchant.

BANKRUPT.

J. EVANS, Liverpool, tailor, draper, and general outfitter.—E. FENTON, Batley Carr, Yorkshire, rag and muslin dealer.—J. H. HAIGHWAY, Leeds, sharbroker.—J. S. MILLS, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—J. LING, Taunton, Somersetshire, music seller.—J. S. HODGE, Pocklington, Yorkshire, miller.—H. JEVELL, High-street, Shadwell, and St. George's-street East, Elthier.—J. DILLON, Lowestoft, Norfolk, bookseller.—J. TAYLOR, Balades Mill, near Rawtostall, and Midgehole Mills, Helmsdale, Lancashire, druggist manufacturer.—A. J. FRANKLIN, High-street, Clapham, ironmonger.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 16.

Royal Artillery, Second Captain and Brevet Major E. G. Urdin to be Second Captain; Second Captain E. J. Bruce to be Adjutant; Second Captain G. M. Manley to be Second Captain; Quartermaster T. Hendley to be Quartermaster and Commissary of Stores; Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Keating to be Quartermaster.
Grenadier Foot Guards: Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. the Hon. R. Bruce to be Major; Lieut. and Captain J. F. Cust to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.
6th Foot: Assist.-Surg. H. V. Bindon to be Surgeon; Assist.-Surg. T. Harvey to be Assistant-Surgeon.

BANKRUPT.

J. TOOLEY, Brighton, milliner.—W. FAWCETT, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, carpet manufacturer.—E. DENBY, Stow-on-the-Wald, Gloucestershire, chemist.—W. H. DUBBIN, London, cornmerchant, wine and spirit merchant.—J. BEEVERS, Leeds, engraver.—G. SAUL and T. KIRBY, Preston, Lancashire, joiners.—M. and T. BYERS, Sunderland, shipbuilders.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. GRAHAM, Edinburgh, draper.—S. B. LANDECK, Dronnelaw, Glasgow, wholesale druggist.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Riccarton, Lady Gilson-Craig, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at Biddington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Goughly, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at St. Andrew's, Barnsbury, John Watts, Registrar, Edlington, to Susan-Ann, eldest daughter of John Davis, Esq., of Thorn



THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

ARRANGED BY FRANK MORI.

Andante Maestoso.

f God save our King and Lord, God save the Czar! Shout forth with

one ac - cord, God save the Czar! *p* Migh - ty in war and peace,

f Long may his joys in - crease; *ff* God save, God save the Czar! *cres.*

RARE BIRDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

WHEN I was staying with a friend a few days ago he showed me some old drawings, which he told me were made by an artist in Persia, representing birds of that country. Amongst them was one containing five or six species of water-fowl, all of them common to the north of Europe and Asia, well drawn and accurately coloured, although somewhat faded by age. The two birds, of which I send you an accurate copy of the same size as the original, are in the foreground. They represent the *Anser ruficollis* (as any ornithologist will at once recognise), and an unknown species of Dodo, differing considerably from that which formerly inhabited the Isles of Bourbon and Mauritius in the form and colour of the beak, wings, and tail plumes, as well as in the texture and colour of the plumage, but still bearing a strong general resemblance to it. Its appearance is so singular that I should at once have supposed it to be the creature of the artist's imagination, had it not been surrounded by a number of other figures of well-known species; and it is certainly not a little odd that one purely ideal bird should be introduced amongst a group of real ones. I should be glad if any of your ornithological correspondents can throw any light on the matter.

The bird figured in company with this nondescript is an inhabitant of northern latitudes; but, as it is a bird of passage, with an extensive range, this does not prove that the artist intended to intimate that his Dodo was also a northern bird, though he must have probably been an inhabitant of a much cooler climate than his congener of the Isle of Bourbon.

I remain, &c.,
WM. W. COKER.

Hortley Lodge, Parkstern, near Poole, Dorset.

We have been favoured by Mr. Gould, the distinguished ornithologist, with the following note upon the preceding communication:—

"The drawing which you have sent for my inspection is not without interest. The front figure is a good representation of the *Anser ruficollis*; the other appears to me to have been taken from an Albino or white variety of the Dodo. Now, as everything pertaining to this extinct bird is regarded with great interest, I think it desirable that a drawing of the



RARE GOOSE, AND WHITE DODO, FROM DRAWINGS MADE IN PERSIA.

form; the brindled gnu is, however, more richly coloured, and marked with tigerlike stripes on the anterior portion of its body, so as to be distinguishable at a glance from that which we have figured below.

LEPIDSIREN ANECTENS,
OR MUD-FISH.
OF THE GAMBIA.

THIS extraordinary animal, brought from the Gambia, West Africa, has just been presented by Captain Chamberlayne to the Crystal Palace Company. It is about 16 inches long, 2 inches across the back, and 3 inches vertical measurement, including the fins, which extend from about 5 inches behind the head, down the centre of the back, round the tip of the tail to the junction of the hind limbs.

The two pairs of limbs are the peculiar characteristic of this anomalous but otherwise fish-like animal, whose compound nature of fish and reptile has already proved a fertile source of discussion among British naturalists. The four limbs are placed in the relative position of the pectoral and ventral fins of a salmon. There is a narrow fin-like border on the hinder margin of the front limbs, and on the front side of the hind limbs. The breathing apparatus of this creature appears to be as compound as the rest of its structure, it being supplied with two external gills on each side of the head, immediately above and behind the insertion of the front pair of limbs. The gills are of unequal length, but the animal appears not to be wholly dependent upon them for breathing, as he is seen habitually



LEPIDSIREN, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

same size should be published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The *Anser*, doubtless, sometimes visits Persia; but I should suppose that the artist had made his sketch of the Dodo from a Mauritius or Bourbon specimen, for we have no evidence that this bird was ever found elsewhere.

THE GNU.

THE Wildebeest, or Gnu, is probably the most strikingly picturesque of all the South-African antelopes, of which the Zoological Society have of late years accumulated a very interesting and instructive collection. The wildebeest, like most of the larger animals, is becoming every day more difficult to procure at the Cape; and a long time has now elapsed since the Society have possessed one. The singular aspect of the Gnu is well expressed in the illustration by Mr. Wolf, who had a previous opportunity of studying its habits in the celebrated menagerie belonging to the late Earl of Derby, at Knowsley. There the brilliant action, slashing tail, and shaggy front of the Gnu were as conspicuously exhibited as in its native desert; and we cannot refrain from a feeling of regret at the want of space to which the antelope species seem to be hopelessly condemned in the Zoological Society's Gardens. The great success which has attended the Society's experiments in breeding the eland, another of the great antelopes of the South, is now, we are happy to find, likely to be practically tested. The first draught from their herd, consisting of a fine male and two females, all bred in the Regent's-park, have been removed to Ilawstone, Salop—Lord Hill having purchased them with the view of giving them the run of his beautiful park during the greater part of the year. It is not too much to anticipate that in a few years' time the healthy pasture there will develop all the qualities for which eland venison is celebrated by every hunter who has penetrated their native wilderness.

The gnus are of two species closely resembling each other in



GNU IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.



CACTUS IN FLOWER, AT MOSCOW.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORA
IN FLOWER AT MOSCOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

HAVING observed in a late number of your Journal a notice of the *Cactus Grandiflora* having blossomed in some place in Scotland, I send you a sketch and some account of one of the same plant in this place. It is about three feet high, and has blossomed every year (except last year), instead of every seven years as your Correspondent states of his specimen. This year it blossomed July 12. On the 26th of July a cutting from it, which was taken five years ago, blossomed for the first time. It had two blossoms the same night: of these I send you a sketch, copied from one made at the time by Miss Scott, the daughter of the person to whom the Cactus belongs. This blossom was about nine inches across, and commenced opening about six p.m., continuing to unfold till about midnight. It gave a very strong aromatic scent, not, however, from the flower itself, but from the narrow yellow leaves which form the calyx.

PH. E. PUSEY.

DEATH FROM A VIPER'S STING.—Mlle. Ruillière, of Billon, when gathering fruit in her garden last week, was wounded by a small viper. She paid no attention to the hurt, which was but slight, and the next morning thought no more of it. Two days afterwards, however, her arm swelled considerably; and, when medical assistance was afforded, it was found that it was too late. Mlle. Ruillière expired on the fourth day in great agony.—*Mémorial de la Loire.*

THE ROUMANY-CHAI OR GIPSIES.

From a Correspondent.

(See the Engraving at page 298.)

THE GIPSIES—who of us, has not, at one time or other, paused to watch and wonder at these picturesque and mysterious wanderers—the most widely-diffused race, not excepting even the Jews, on the face of the earth? The men, with their full black eyes, now bright as a serpent's, and anon filmy and sleeping, like deep water in shadow; blue-black hair curling in elf-locks from under the rusty wide-awake; angular faces, deepening from warm yellow to burnt sienna; sharp and clearly-cut features; the walk, half slouch, half swing; the look, half poacher, half low horse dealer; long loose coats, baggy corduroy breeches innocent of braces, leathern or corduroy gaiters loosely fitting over heavy ankle-boots, red or gaudily-flowered neckerchiefs, waistcoats of many colours. The women, up to twenty often beautiful, with their velvety eyes, ripe and rich complexions, delicate oval cheeks, and short square chins; looking out, arch, or bold, insinuating or languid, as the occasion may prompt, from the bright red warm yellow or blazing particolour of the silk kerchief, which half covers, half sets off, the glossy raven hair, blue in the light, and pitch black in the shade; the flexible figure, innocent of stays, and swaying gracefully in the free and rapid walk, under the large woollen shawl, never put on straight and square, but always with just such a side-long sweep as a painter would throw it in; the apron looped up into a bag in front; the big basket on the arm, convenient cover for any unconsidered trifle that may come handy; the small taper fingers loaded with massive silver rings; the wrist and ankle delicate as a Hindoo's, and beautiful in spite of the dirt on the one, and the clumsy boots that do their best to hide the other. The old hags, hawk-eyed and vulture-faced; the taper fingers hooked and sharpened to claws; the slight figures dried up to sinewy skeletons; but the voice always sweet, and soft, and low, pitched in the very key for wheedling and lying. The children, half-clad specimens of berry-brown, dirty, picturesque health; bright eyes twinkling under shocks of ragged hair grey with wood-ashes; small feet, unfettered by a shoe; voices sweet and swift to beg of the passer-by.

Group them all—men, young women, hags, and children—on a stretch of roadside waste, with their low, round-topped tents; the wood fire feeding lazily in the daylight on the grey brands, half-smothered in their ashes, and wind-sheltered by the smoke-browned blanket screen; the black pot simmering from the crook of the fire-iron, stuck aslant over the flame; the scattered kettles and pans and crockery; in the half-shadow of the tents, the yellow straw, with the divan of rich-toned carpet, and bedding. Let the hobbled donkeys and harness-galled old galloway be grazing along the hedge-banks not far off; while the sharp yrier, or loutish lurcher, keeps a keen look-out for a stray hedgehog or unlucky rabbit—not neglecting, however, its duty of guarding the scattered harness and tools of gipsy trade—for rush-mat plaiting, or tinning, or wire-working, or clothes-peg shaping, or chair-bottoming, or cabbage-net spinning, or fancy-basket making—which lie for hours under the watch of the dogs, while the men and women are about their work, licit or illicit, away from the camp. Formal, hedge-clipped, much-inclosed, well-farmed, law-respecting, vagrant-hunting England has few sights left so raucy in their savour of wood smoke and open air, so delightful in their grouping of form and blending of colour, so helpful to the green landscape, so suggestive of escape from the mill-horse round of daily life and labour as the wayside camp of the gipsy horde.

Interest in the gipsy is not confined to the painter and lover of the picturesque, nor even to those "of the *Afficion*"—Bohemians in grain, who have the vagabond drop in their veins, wherever born, however nurtured, and of whom was Bampfylde Moore Carew. Their origin and migrations have been a curious subject of speculation to grave ethnologists, and their language has been matter for study to steady-going philologists, English and German, who certainly would stare if asked to take a leg of baked "hotchy-witchy" (hedge-hog), or a plate of "bourri-zimmins" (snail-broth). Until recent times no reliable theory had been framed of the original home of the gipsy. The vulgar believed they came—as some of the earliest hordes who appeared in Europe stated, and as the name "gipsy" implied—from Egypt. The learned did not trouble themselves to inquire what might be the cradle of a vagabond race whom the law only knew to persecute and proscribe. Till the time of Rüdiger (A.D. 1782) the language of the gipsies was very generally confounded with the thieves' dialect—the *Kataphian* of Turkey, the *Rothwelsch* of Germany, the *Hutyarka* of Bohemia, the *Germania* of Spain, the *Gergo* of Italy (whence our "jargon"), the *Gergon*, *Langue Blesquin*, or *Argot* of France, and the "flash" or "slang" of England.

This thieves' dialect is a verbal hodge-podge, made up of contributions from Hebrew, Latin, and Greek—Slavonic—Teutonic, especially Flemish and Dutch—with a large intermixture of figures of speech, and not a few words formed by transposition of letters. These elements vary in amount in the "slangs" of different countries. Thus, the "Rothwelsch" contains the largest proportion of Hebrew, indicating the prominence of the Jews in the criminal population of Germany. The French "argot" is mainly figurative, and very ingenious many of the figures are, indicating a lively and educated invention among the French rogues. The English "slang" comprehends a great many Anglo-Saxonisms, some Hebrew, and a good deal of Dutch and Flemish, with a few words of Spanish—the three last due, probably, to the disbanded soldiers who had served in Spain and the Low Countries during the reign of Elizabeth. Ben Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher were masters of it, and their plays and masques are among the standard authorities for early English slang. The first elaborate vocabulary of "cant" was published as an appendix to "The English Rogue" (A.D. 1680). Another vocabulary is given in the "Life of Bampfylde Moore Carew," and "slang" is therein dealt with as identical with the gipsy tongue. Rüdiger* was the first to discover that the language of the gipsy was an Indian dialect. He communicated his discovery to Burmeister, at Petersburg, as early as 1777; who informed his correspondent that, on examining the list of gipsy words sent by Rüdiger, and deducting the Slavonic and German vocabularies, he found about half explicable through the dialects of Mooltan. Grellmann,† in his "History of the Gipsies," worked out the theory of an Indian origin of the gipsy race by their language elaborately, though with much incorrectness in his examples and details. The first Englishman who discovered the gipsy tongue to be an Indian dialect was William Marsden, who communicated the fact to Sir Joseph Banks at the end of 1783. He came to his conclusion independently by a comparison of examples from the English and Turkish gipsy dialects, which he has recorded in his "Collections on the Zingara or Gipsy Language." Jacob Bryant expanded Marsden's list of examples; and Richardson (in "Asiatic Researches," vii., 474) enters into an elaborate comparison of fifty-eight gipsy words with the Hindustani, and concludes that the gipsies are identical with the Nats, or Bazeeghurs—a race of wandering musicians, jugglers, and tumblers of Hindoostan and the Punjab. The word *Bazeeghur* may itself be connected with the gipsy word *bash*, a fiddle; *bash-ingro*, a fiddler.

Colonel Harriott, of the Bengal Army, contributed the best and largest list of gipsy words that had been published up to his time, in a paper on "The Oriental Origin of the Romni-chal, or Tribe mis-called Gipsy and Bohemian," read before the Asiatic Society in Dec. (1829) and January (1830), and published in their "Transactions," vol. ii., p. 518. The Colonel picked up his Roumany rokperpen (gipsy-tongue) in Hampshire from the Aires, Stanleys, Lees, and Peters, Roumany families still existing in that county. His vocabulary fills some twenty quarto pages, and contains parallelisms from the Hindi, Persian, Sanscrit, and references to other tongues from which the gipsies have borrowed in their many migrations. We have taken the trouble to compare the Colonel's list with our own vocabulary, collected orally, and we find very few disagreements between them.

We need hardly refer to Borrow's well-known volumes, the "Spanish Gipsies," the "Bible in Spain," and "Lavengro" (a gipsy word meaning "speaker," or "man of words"). These, how-

ever, are more interesting as records of personal adventure than valuable as contributions to philology. The "man of words" is not to be trusted as a theoriser about language.

But by far the most elaborate contribution to gipsy philology is the work of Pott.‡ The worthy doctor has performed a feat impossible to any but a German. Out of the scattered records of the half-effaced, corrupt, and adulterated speech of a race that has never had any books, and consequently is without any but oral teaching, and any literature beyond a few, and but very few, rhymes and rude ballads, the laborious Pott has built up a language and a grammar, with the full complement of parts of speech, inflexions—nominal and verbal—prepositions, with their government, and an elaborate lexicon, into which he has condensed all the recorded words of the Roumany-rokperpen that have been given to the housedwellers since the date of Vulcanius, the learned Greek professor of Leyden, who was the first to print gipsy words, down to Borrow's Bible in Spain. Pott has done, in fact, for the gipsy tongue what Grimm has done for the Teutonic languages: he has settled the matter. Nobody need trouble himself henceforth about the speech of the dark people, unless it be to amuse himself by telling the first pretty dark-eyed Roumani-rakli (gipsy girl) he meets that he should like to kiss her—which, so far as we have observed, is invariably the first sentence acquired by the student of this tongue; or to startle the first pair of Roumanies he meets plotting a piece of plunder, or an assault on his credulity, by the mystic "Mande jinav's" (I know, or understand you).

Pott's book is a monument of German erudition and conscientious painstaking. He has really reconstructed a consistent language out of a chaos of mutilated fragments. For it will be readily understood that no people living as the gipsies do can preserve their language incorrupt and complete. All that is not root-form is sure to go, and is replaced from the vocabulary of the country the wanderers are living in. Thus the Slavonic gipsies use Slavonic prefixes, affixes, connectives, and inflexions of nouns and verbs; the Spanish gipsies, Spanish; the German gipsies, German; and the English gipsies, English. Yet, here and there in certain familiar phrases, the inflection survives; and it is only by aid of these few entire fragments that we can hope to restore the fabric of the Roumany tongue. Thus, if you ask a Spanish gipsy the word for to thank, he may tell you "parracar," giving a Spanish termination to an infinitive. An English Roumany, in answer to the same question, will tell you "to parrak;" and if you ask him what is "I thank," he will answer, "I parrak." But take him off his guard, as he thanks you, and you will hear "parrakav tut"—the "avo" being the termination of the first person singular of the indicative, and "tut" being the objective of the second personal pronoun.

Pott derived the materials of his book, besides the sources we have enumerated, from the papers of Professor Kraus and Dr. Zippel, pastor of Niebudzen, in Prussian Lithuania.

In 1784 some forty gipsies were in prison at Königsberg, when Kraus made their acquaintance, and acquired their language. Zippel was a correspondent of the Professor at the time, and, instigated by him, put himself in relation with Christoph Adam, Captain of the Budapanischer Zigeuner. From these two sources a considerable mass of words, with translations from Scripture, proverbs, &c., was got together.

Scientific investigation of the language has not enabled us to refer it to any existing Indian dialect. Three-fourths of it, however, belong demonstrably to that Indian family of languages, of which Sanscrit is the oldest member. The other fourth consists of words picked up in different countries where the gipsies have lingered—Slavonian, Modern Greek, Albanian, and Wallachian.

Among the names by which the gipsies are known to other races may be enumerated—

Asian—The *Luli*, or *Luri*, or *Kauli* (the black people in Persia); the *Karachi* (black people) in Azerbaijan and Kurdistan. These races are wanderers, living in tents, with dark eyes, swarthy skins, and handsome figures, practising the arts of music, divination, and smith's work. In India—*Nats* or *Bazeeghurs*—this is the tribe said by Firdusi to have been summoned into Persia by Bahram-ghur (A.D. 420), by message to Shankal, King of Canauj, that the poor might have music to rejoice their hearts. Bahram-ghur gave them seed-wheat, houses, cows, and asses. But the Luri, grasshopper fashion, ate up the beef and wheat, and when winter came were starving. So the King rebuked them, and bade them load their chattels on their asses, and travel about the land, supporting themselves by their songs and the strumming of their silken bows. And so they wander to this day, associating with dogs and wolves, and thieving on the road by day and night. In Turkey—the "Faráwni," or sons of Pharaoh and Chingianies.

European—Gipsies i.e., (Egyptians), in England; Zincali (black people of Scinde), Gitanos (Egyptians), in Spain; Zigeuner, in Germany; Zingari, in Italy (the two latter names are probably derivatives from Zincali); Kjeldring (from word meaning "vagrant"), in Denmark; Spakåring (soothsayer), in Sweden; Mustalaine (black people), in Finland.

The name by which the gipsies call themselves in England is always Roumani; and this name seems also to be that given by themselves to this race all over the continent of Europe. The derivation of the word is doubtful. Borrow derives it from "Rom," a married man, "Roma," a married woman, as if it were "the people of families." Others connect it with the Wallachian Roumani, which is simply "Românuș," the name still claimed by the Roman colonists of Dacia. Much may be said on both sides, as on most questions of derivation.

§ "Die Zigeuner, in Europa und Asien." By Dr. A. F. Pott, Professor of Universal Language—Science at the University of Halle—Wittenberg. Halle, 1844, and Vol. ii., 1845.

¶ In his rare tract of "The Literature and Language of the Goths, with an Appendix of Specimens of Various Languages," published in 1797, and quoted by Adelung.

‡ For the benefit of our readers we add the phrase:—"Kamehava ta chuma tut, rinkni rakli," or, as spoken by the English Roumani, "Komma ta chuma ye, rinkni rakli."

ANOTHER MEASURE OF INDIAN REFORM.—Lord William Bentinck closed his career in India by abolishing sutteeism, and Lord Canning inaugurates his rule by sanctioning the removal of all legal obstacles to the marriage of Hindoo widows. One Governor-General thus saved the widow from being burnt on her deceased husband's funeral pile; and, after many years, another Governor-General saves her from eternal widowhood, if she (like western widows) prefers another husband. It was prognosticated in Lord William's time that the prohibition of sutteeism would create religious commotion, which probably might lead to consequences disastrous to our peaceful dominion in India; but nothing more serious happened than the noisy lamentations of very few bigotted Hindoos, of that sex whose living bodies were not subjected to the fiery ordeal; for, although some women are said to have gone willingly to the pyre, we have no doubt, if they did so, they were under the maddening influences of strong grief and strong liquors, or emotions and drugs of similar effects. In passing the recent act for the remarriage of widows, no legislator gave himself any concern about commotions, nor did any one dream of political consequences; and, to their honour be it said, the more educated and enlightened of the native nobles and gentry of Bengal petitioned the Legislature to pass the Act we now record; and, although we do hear that much dissatisfaction is felt by what is styled the orthodox among them, yet we believe the dissatisfaction has not extended to the sex for whose benefit the bill is intended.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.—A letter from Sebastopol, in the *Abeille du Nord*, states that the Russian Government is using the greatest activity in repairing the damage caused during the siege. The steam frigate *Chersonesus* and the transports *Itani*, *Laba*, and *Prouth*, have been raised. The last named has been sent to Nicolaieff. In the Bay of Karabelnala the warehouses are being converted into barracks; and carpenters, masons, and other workmen are arriving there, sent by the Government to take part in the works to be executed.

HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.—It was mentioned some time since that the city of Ghent, in accord with the Municipal Council of Brussels, intended to purchase from the heirs of the Marquis d'Aligre a collection of portraits of the Dukes of Brabant and Counts of Flanders, and that a sum of 6000*l.* had been voted for that purpose. The idea is now abandoned. According to explanations furnished by the burgomaster of Ghent, at a late meeting of the Communal Council, it appears that the portraits of the Counts of Flanders, which were to have been the part appropriated to Ghent, are in a pretty good state of preservation; but that those of the Dukes of Brabant, which were to have belonged to Brussels, are quite the reverse. As the owner of the portraits will not divide them, the Communal Council has cancelled its vote and relinquished the idea of the purchase.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange left Edinburgh on Saturday last *en route* for Balmoral, to pay a visit to her Majesty. His Royal Highness spent some time in Linlithgow examining the antiquities of that place.

The municipality of Venice has received official notice that the Emperor and Empress of Austria will visit that city at the beginning of November.

The Emperor Napoleon, as to whose health so many exaggerated and even ridiculous reports are in circulation, is not seriously unwell. There is, in fact, nothing the matter with him but some flying gout pains, for which he went to be cured at Plombières, and which will prevent him from taking so much horse exercise as he has been accustomed to.

The ex-Queen Dowager, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Duke d'Alençon, the Princess Marguerite, the Countess Miossieu, Captain Reille, and others of the royal suite have taken apartments at the Queen's Hotel, on the North Cliff, Scarborough.

A letter from Vienna of the 10th ult. announces that the Emperor and Empress of Austria are continuing their tour, having left Hermauer on the previous morning for Klagenfurt, where they arrived in the evening, and were received with great enthusiasm.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has determined to be enthroned by proxy, but it is not yet known upon what day.

The *Journal de Francfort* states that, by the advice of her medical attendants, the Duchess of Orleans and her sons will spend the winter in Italy, and will in the first place visit Paris.

The King of Greece met with an accident on the 8th, which detained him some hours at a village smithy on his way to Munich. The axle of his carriage, brought from Athens, took fire, and it was necessary to wait until another could be procured from Munich.

The Count and Countess de Chambord left Vienna on the 9th inst. for Ebenzevier, where the Archduke Maximilian d'Este preceded them, in order to prepare everything for their reception. The Archduchess Elizabeth, sister of the Duchess of Brabant, is expected there on the 20th of this month. The Duke and Duchess of Modena are also to go there about the same time to pass part of the autumn *en famille*.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, who filled throughout the war the position of British Commissioner with the French army, has been ordered by the Duke of Cambridge to attend the great Austrian review, which will take place this week.

The expected arrival of the Empress of Russia at Nice, it is said will attract a great many high personages. Napoleon III. is expected to pay his respects in person to the Empress; and as Victor Emmanuel will be then at Nice, the French Emperor will probably return the visit paid him by his Sardinian Majesty at Paris.

Baron de Budberg has left Berlin for his new destination at Vienna. His Excellency received the insignia of the Red Eagle in diamonds, on taking leave of the King.

On Tuesday last the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner a number of gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's ward, the Sheriff's elect, and several members of the Court of Common Council.

It is said that the Spanish Government intends to remove the sequestration laid on the property of Queen Maria Christina.

Sir Colin Campbell has left Dublin for the south of Ireland, on his tour of inspection.

Count de Nesselrode arrived at Berlin on the 8th instant. He has no intention of returning to Russia, but intends to fix his residence at Dresden.

Sir Henry Bulwer having arrived at Constantinople, the commission for the reorganisation of the Danubian Principalities is complete.

His Majesty of Hawaii, King Kamehameha, the fourth of that name, was married at Honolulu, on the 19th June, to Miss Emma Rooke, daughter of Dr. T. C. B. Rooke. The ceremony was performed according to the ritual of the Church of England, in the stone church. Some three thousand persons were present on the occasion.

Count Hatzfeldt, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of Prussia, has left Paris with his Countess for Biarritz, where they will spend a week.

Lord Clermont has withdrawn his resignation as Chairman of the Dundalk Board of Guardians, on that body having undertaken to abstain from the discussion of political questions.

After crossing Sweden by the Gotha Canal, Prince Napoleon embarked in the *Reine Hortense*, at Söder Keeping on the 10th instant. The two ships of the expedition have arrived at Stockholm.

The Russian Finance Minister, M. de Brock, has resigned, in consequence, as reported, of dissensions relative to the establishment of railroads, with General Tschewkin, who, they say, will be his successor.

The directors of the Falkirk School of Arts have now completed their arrangements for the approaching season. The Lord Advocate, who has been for some time past residing near Polmont, has agreed to give the opening lecture.

Mr. Mowbray, M.P. for the city of Durham, addressed the electors and inhabitants in the new Townhall, on Tuesday evening last. A very large audience was in attendance.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred on Prince Paul Esterhazy, who represented Austria in the coronation, the Order of St. Andrew in diamonds, which is the highest distinction that can be obtained in Russia.

M. L. de Cambacères, who has just married the young Princess Bathilde de Canino, is allied to the Napoleon family through his grandmother, the Princess d'Eckmühl, who is a sister of General Leclerc, who married the Princess Pauline Bonaparte.

At the presentation of a sword to Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, of the 17th Lancers, on Saturday last, at Torrington, it was stated by Colonel Buck, M.P., that Lord Cardigan had paid no less than 40,000*l.* for the present position he held in the army.

The *Espana* declares that the Spanish Government has refused to grant passports to Narvaez to return to Spain. Marshal Serrano, the Spanish Ambassador in France, in communicating the refusal to him, said that the Government intended to give him some diplomatic mission; but he declared that he would not accept any employment from it.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire presented that learned body with a copy of his new work, entitled "Letters on Alimentary Substance, and especially on Horseflesh," in which he adduces arguments to prove that horseflesh is wholesome, agreeable to the taste, and sufficiently abundant to be used as food by the people.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and party passed through Inverness last week, on their way to Dunrobin Castle, on a visit to the Duchess of Sutherland.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Cross of Stanislas 1st class on M. Benedetti, Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France.

Mr. W. Brett has renounced the project of laying down the electric cable to Algiers, by way of Cagliari and Bone. He is going to take soundings between Marseilles and Algiers to see if the great submarine valley is not prolonged.

There has been more excitement among the Scottish booksellers to secure an early supply of "Dred" than was ever known before about any book. Nearly 8000 copies have already passed through the hands of an Edinburgh bookseller.

Among the notabilities at the Mozart Festival, held at Salzburg last week, was an old silver-haired man, called Karl Mozart, son of the immortal composer, and last of the name. He was the greatest living object of interest present.

James Merrick, one of the oldest servants of the Royal household, died at Windsor last week, aged 77. He had served during four reigns, and was pensioned off two or three years ago on 40*l.* per annum.

The marriage of Mdlle. Caroline Duprez with M. Van den Heuvel was celebrated on Saturday last at the church of Notre Dame de Lorette.

The Municipal Councillor Mayer, of Stuttgart, who had been arrested for having affixed forged stamps on playing cards which issued from his manufactory, has committed suicide by hanging himself in prison.

Mdlle. Rachel's health is gradually improving, but a change of climate is deemed absolutely necessary for her complete restoration, and her return to the theatre cannot, it is stated, be counted upon until the autumn of 1857.

The Jedburgh circuit, as well as that of Dumfries, will be a maiden one this autumn—a rather important appeal case being the only business coming before the Judges.

The *Moniteur des Comices* announces that a German chemist has discovered the means of obtaining crystallised sugar from birch wood.

A congress of homœopathic medical men is to meet at Brussels on the 23rd inst., and the most eminent homœopaths of Europe are expected to take part in the proceedings.

* In his "Neuester Zuwachs der Sprachkunde." Halle, 1782.

† "Die Zigeuner: An Historical Inquiry into their Mode of Life, Manners, Condition in Europe, and Origin." Dessau and Leipsic, 1783. A second edition appeared at Göttingen in 1787. It has been translated into English; and Heyland's "Historical Survey of the Customs, &c., of the Gipsies" (York, 1816) is mainly founded on Grellmann's work.

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

THE grand event which has for weeks past directed the eyes of all Europe to the ancient capital of the Russian Empire is at last accomplished. Alexander Nicolaevitch is now, not merely the Emperor of All the Russias, but the representative of the Deity to sixty millions of people, of whom the great mass look with reverential awe, not unmixed with affection, upon the man who now combines in himself the offices of Priest and King. For the last month the wonder faculties of the population of Moscow, as well as of the thousands of strangers who have been attracted thither by the splendid show, must have been completely absorbed, if not actually tired, by the long train of ceremonies and festivities by which the Coronation was preceded, and in which the Emperor and his august Consort have been obliged to perform the principal parts.

CORONATION-EVE.

On Saturday evening the Emperor, his wife, and his mother, came from Ostankoi to the great Palace on the Kremlin-hill, whence, after a short interval, they proceeded across the eastern courtyard to the Ouspenski Cathedral, and attended vespers with much fervour. All the inlets, courtyards, malls, promenades, and walks of the Kremlin swarmed with people of every rank. That evening there where everywhere public prayers for the Emperor and his consort. The Emperor watched all night in front of the sanctuary, or holy of holies, in the Ouspenski Cathedral: his young Empress accompanied him. There, amidst the silence of that ancient church (in which the glimmer of tapers and pendent lamps, reflected from the jewels of the shrines, and the arms of the motionless escort, contended with the tall and nodding shadows) the august couple spent the watches of the night in prayer. Some of the dignitaries of the Greek Church, who relieved each other from time to time, intoned, at intervals, passages from the Psalms which suited the occasion.

THE PRINCESS AND THE REPORTER.

The privileged visitors began to drop in at an early hour, and one of the first was the Princess of Mingrelia, who has recently arrived in Moscow by Imperial invitation, and who is one of the reigning *lionnes* of the place. Her Highness, who is a remarkably fine woman, of about thirty years of age, was gorgeously dressed in gold brocade, with a broad blue sash, on the shoulder-knot of which she wore the Order of St. Katherine in diamonds, conferred on her for her distinguished feats of arms when Omer Pacha ravaged her mountain kingdom, and on her head a splendid coronet of emeralds and rubies. She was accompanied by her son, the reigning Prince, a fine little boy eight years old, dressed as an aide-de-camp of the Emperor—an honour which had been conferred on his little Highness only the previous day. Hearing that some "special correspondent" had ventured within the sacred precincts, her Highness sent her interpreter to the representative of a well-known continental journal, requesting a few minutes' conversation. It is needless to add that the gentleman in question was only too ready to obey the summons, and was excessively surprised to find that her Highness was fully acquainted with, and duly appreciated the value of, the Fourth Estate. She told him in excellent French that she hoped herself and her dress would be noticed in the journal he represented; and detailed her heroic struggles against Omer Pacha, who, she said, had plundered and ravaged her little kingdom. Her Highness then, returning to the great question for which the newspaper plenipotentiary had been summoned to an audience, said, with much *naïveté*, "Comment me trouvez-vous?" The gentleman was, of course, *ébloui*, and the interview terminated with a pressing invitation for self and friends to the chateau in the Caucasus, if ever they should happen to pass in that direction.

THE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

First among the arrivals of foreigners was Count de Morny, who arrived in an elegant carriage with gold hangings, and preceded by running footmen, chasseurs, and others. He was received by one of the High Chamberlains and conducted to the seat reserved for him. He was immediately followed by M. Baudin, Viscount L'Espine, Vicomte Simeon, Marquis de Rennes, Marquis de Sayve, Comte Joachim Murat, Comte de Lavalette, le Duc de Grammont Caderousse, Marquis de Courtarvel, Comte d'Hundstein, General Lebeuf (Artillery of the Guard), General Frossard (Engineer), General Damon (Infantry), Colonel Reillé (Etat-Major), Prince de Banfremont (Hussars), Marquis de Galfet, Comte d'Espeville, and M. de Piquemal, officers of cavalry and staff, who wore full uniform, and glittered with decorations. The next arrival was Earl Granville, whose carriage and horses were everything that the vanity of an Englishman could desire. His Lordship wore the Windsor uniform, and the Countess was most elegantly attired, and was radiant with diamonds and jewels. Accompanying his Lordship were the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Earl of Lincoln, Colonel the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, Lady Margaret Leveson Gower, Lord Ward, Colonel Maude (Royal Horse Artillery), Sir R. Peel and Lady Emily Peel, Lord Ashley, Lord Seymour, the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, Lord Cavendish, Lord Dalkeith, Captain King, Mr. Luter, Sir John Acton, and Sir R. King. The suite of our Ambassador was conveyed in four carriages most handsomely appointed. Close following the English Embassy came the Envoy from Austria, Prince Esterhazy, dressed in velvet braided with pearls; while diamonds flashed and sparkled from every part of his brilliant hussar's uniform, as his Excellency with a regal air and martial bearing was conducted by the Chamberlain to his seat. In the suite of the Prince were Prince Adolphe Schwarzenberg, Prince Nicolas Esterhazy, Prince Egon de la Tour et Taxis, Lieutenant; Count Hector de Gallenberg, Count Jules Apponyi, Count Boshuslas Chotek, Count Emeric Schesenyi, and Baron Brenner. The representative of Prussia next followed, and Prince Frederick William, wearing a hussar's uniform, was next handed out of a very fine carriage, drawn by four jet black horses. His Royal Highness was followed by his suite, consisting of General Prince Guillaume Radziwill, Prince Antoine Radziwill, Baron Roth de Schreckenstein, Baron de Moltke, Prince Héréditaire de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Prince de Pless, Count de Redern, Dr. Wegner, Baron de Werther, Count Munster of Meinhoevel, and one or two others. Representatives of smaller States and Powers came rapidly on—Papal Rome, Mahometan Turkey and Persia, Protestant Holland, Catholic Spain—all were seen entering together, in the bonds of a common amity, into a Russo-Greek church. A few months since, and the world looked on with wonder at the tremendous struggle which was commenced for the ostensible purpose of protecting the worshippers of the Greek faith from the tyranny of the Moslem and the insolence of the Latin Christians; now the Turk and the Papal Nuncio forget their different creeds, and listen with emotion to the Patriarch of Moscow as he pronounces over the Emperor the solemn words, "Impressio doni Spiritus Sancti."

THE PROCESSION TO THE CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION.

On leaving the throne-room of the palace, the procession to the cathedral was thus formed:—First, there was a squadron of Horse Guards, with two officers, who, on arriving at the church, took their places on each side of the porch, and, after the procession had entered, took a similar position at the north door. Then twenty-four pages and as many grooms of the chamber, who waited until the conclusion of the ceremony in the Palace of the Holy Synod. Next, two masters of ceremonies with wands, who afterwards stood on the lowest step of the throne. Then came a deputation of the chiefs of the Crown peasants—one from each government dressed in the old Russian costume; followed by deputations from the foreign merchants, the council and magistrates of the city, the council of manufactures, the customs, the medical board, the mine corps, and all the other Government establishments. After them came a deputation from the Cossack army, the officials of the various governments and kingdoms, the chief officers of the Senate, masters of ceremonies with wands, heralds; and then the regalia, consisting of the collar and star of the Order of St. Andrew, the Imperial banner, seal, sword, robes, crowns, sceptres, and orbs—each brought on a cushion, guarded by the Grenadiers of the palace. Then came another squadron of Horse Guards, Court Marshals, and then the Emperor and Empress, with great Ministers of State. Their canopy was borne by sixteen generals-adjutant, and the cords were held by sixteen generals. Then came ladies of the Empress's chamber, a squadron of Horse Guards—the chief nobles of Russia, three abreast, one only of each three being

permitted to enter the cathedral; manufacturers and the chief merchants of Moscow, in the same order; and finally a squadron of Horse Guards.

All the time the procession was moving forward, the bells of every church were pealing forth, and military bands performed the National Anthem of Russia as their Majesties passed.

ENTRANCE OF THE IMPERIAL PROCESSION.

At half-past seven the Bishops, in golden copes and mitres, passed, sprinkling holy water. At nine, up flew the bayonets, and a flash of swords suddenly drew our attention to the great staircase of the palace opposite. A white plumed canopy, borne by generals, was the most prominent object, under which, wearing a diadem of brilliants, and clad in the long ermine robe, or rather mantle, of an Empress, walked slowly the Empress-Mother with her little grandson—the heir to the throne—and a splendid cortege of princes and nobles. The trumpets played a deafening fanfare, and the spectators cheered vociferously. She is a queenly, majestic, tall figure. Behind her seemed to float a cloud of silver and lace, which changed into crimson as it passed. These were the ladies of the Court, in the beautiful Russian full dress. The effect of this group, as it slowly moved by, sparkling in the rays of a powerful sun, was inexpressibly graceful. A long cortege of servants, merchants, nobles, &c., followed. Scarcely had they disappeared within the cathedral when a shout made the whole precincts tremble; the National Anthem burst from the bands; and the Emperor, under a similar canopy, in the dress of a Divisional General, amidst his brothers, children, and household, having the young Empress by his side, descended the same stairs, and passed us at the same slow pace. At the door of the cathedral, Philaret, the Patriarch of Moscow, and Nicanor, Patriarch of Novgorod, received the Emperor, as they had received his mother. The Patriarchs wore long copes of gold cloth, and on their heads, not mitres, but massive lofty, rounded tiaras, as though being pontiffs. The held in the left hand tall croziers. Philaret is a very imposing and venerable-looking old man, of great stature, with a long white beard. The Emperor and Empress bowed low to these prelates, who conducted them to the thrones of John the Third and Michael Feodorovitch. Before taking their seats on the thrones, the Emperor and Empress bent low thrice before the rood-screen.

THE CORONATION.

The Imperial pair being seated on the ancient thrones of the Czars, the regalia was properly arranged, and a burst of devout harmony came from the invisible choir. The Metropolitan then presented a profession of faith, which his Imperial Majesty must read, and which he did read on this occasion with due emphasis and discretion. The document, which was exceedingly lengthy, took upwards of ten minutes in the reading, during which the most profound silence reigned in the church. Immediately after, the Emperor was invested with the state mantle, and here followed one of the most interesting features in the day's proceedings. Taking the crown, an immense one, blazing all over with diamonds, up with his two hands, he placed it on his head; thereby intimating that from no earthly power, priestly or lay, did he receive his sovereignty. The Empress now approached with a meek yet dignified air, and fell on her knees before the Emperor. His Majesty, lifting the crown from his own head, touched with it that of the Empress, and again seated it on his own brows. A lesser crown was then brought, which the Emperor placed on the head of the Empress, where it was properly adjusted by the Mistress of the Robes; and his Majesty, having invested his bride with the Imperial mantle, drew her towards him and tenderly embraced her. This was the signal for the whole Imperial family, with the foreign Princes, to approach and congratulate their Majesties; and nothing could be more touching than the spectacle, from the evident earnestness with which embraces were received and returned. At this moment of intense interest, the Empress-Mother, who had borne up with immense fortitude, burst into tears; and the whole of the congregation, as they fell on their knees in honour of the rite, sobbed and cried like children. Tears and smiles mingled together as the little Grand Dukes were seen to clamber up to the side of their father and uncle, who had to stoop low in order to reach the little faces which asked to be kissed. But the most important and solemn part of the ceremony had still to be performed, and there was a general stillness in the church, as the Emperor descended from his throne and proceeded to the entrance of the chancel. He was met there by the Archbishop of Moscow, who held in his hands the sacred vessel which contained the holy oil. Stretching forth his right hand the venerable father took a golden branch, with which, having dipped it in the consecrated oil, he anointed the forehead, eyelids, nostrils, ears, hands, and breast of the Emperor, pronouncing the solemn words, "Impressio doni Spiritus Sancti." That act performed, Russian eyes looked with awe upon the anointed of God, the Delegate of His power, the High Priest of His Church, at once Emperor and Patriarch, consecrated and installed in his high temporal and spiritual office. A salvo of cannons, the bray of trumpets, the roll of drums, announced the completion of the sacred act to the ears of those who were without the church. The Empress then came forward, and was in like manner anointed by the Archbishop, but on the forehead only. Then the Emperor and Empress, the one on the right the other on the left of the presiding Archbishops of Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Novgorod, received the holy sacrament; to the Emperor, as the chosen servant privileged by Heaven, it was administered in the two kinds: the Empress receiving only the sacramental bread which is partaken of by all members of the Russian Church. Once more the choir burst out in full jubilant chorus; and their Majesties once more mounted the platform of the throne, and stood erect while the mass was intoned by the priests, and the responses were chanted by the choir. The holy service being concluded, the Emperor stepped down from the throne, bowed right and left to the great dignitaries of the State, to the prelates, to the representatives of the foreign Powers, and then left the church by the northern gate, accompanied by his splendid retinue, and followed at a short distance by the Empress.

THE DEPARTURE FROM THE CATHEDRAL.

Their Majesties left the Cathedral of the Assumption by the north gate, and repaired to the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, walking under a dais on a platform hung with scarlet cloth. The persons who preceded them in the cortege traversed this Cathedral, and went out by the west gate to repair to the Cathedral of the Annunciation. Arrived in the Cathedral of the Assumption, their Imperial Majesties kissed the holy images and relics, and bowed before the tombs of their ancestors. The Archdeacon read the litanies after the ritual, and intoned the verses "Domine salvum fac Imperatorem." Their Imperial Majesties then repaired with the same cortege to the Cathedral of the Annunciation, where the clergy followed the ceremonial observed in the Church of the Archangel Michael.

As the brilliant procession passed out of the church the Russians, with eager eyes, sought out and distinguished their illustrious fellow-countrymen. There in the rear of the Emperor walked the man now famous throughout Europe—the young and gallant soldier, the defender of Sebastopol, the intrepid Todleben. His carriage was noble and full of herolike decision, but his step faltered and he limped on with the aid of a cane, which told how sorely he still suffered from a wound received in the trenches before the town which his genius so long defended. His countenance is full of intelligence, yet mild and modest; his chin, the most remarkable feature in his face, is finely developed, and bespeaks the iron will which belongs to the great soldier. All eyes were upon him. There, too, walked the friend of the Emperor Nicholas, the guardian of his son, the negotiator of the Treaty of Paris, the upright and gallant Orloff; and there, also, was decried the world-famous Menschikoff, who was selected for that disastrous mission to Constantinople, out of which grew the war—the "Menschikoff au paletot," as some foreigner irreverently whispered. But the foreigner, too, was engaged in looking among foreigners for distinguished individuals and distinguished things—among which latter must not be omitted the famous pearl-embroidered coat of the Hungarian noble Prince Esterhazy, the Ambassador of Austria. There, too, stood the Ambassador of France; and beside him that of England, wearing the distinction (as Prince Metternich called it) of a diplomatic coat unadorned with a single star or order.

THE BANQUET.

From the Cathedral of the Annunciation their Majesties proceeded to the inner apartments of the palace, where they waited till all the

preparations for the grand banquet were completed. Everything being prepared the Emperor sat down, with the Empress-Mother on his right hand, and the young Empress on his left. The great dignitaries of State then advanced, bearing silver dishes, which they placed before the Imperial trio, who commenced their repast. The body of the room was occupied by the members of the first and second classes of Russian nobility, who, standing in their places at the tables prepared for them, waited until the Imperial family had concluded their repast before they sat down to the banquet in store for them. The Diplomatic Corps stood in front of the Imperial table. Suddenly his Majesty called for wine, and this was the signal for all foreigners and those who took no part in the banquet to withdraw. The Imperial banquet concluded the ceremonies of the Coronation-day; and, judging by the worn and exhausted looks of their Imperial Majesties, human nature could scarcely bear the fatigue of their prolongation. At the first toast—to the Health of the Emperor—the artillery fired 61 guns; to the Empresses, each 51 guns; to the Imperial house, 31 guns; to the clergy and all faithful subjects, only 21 guns. It was nearly four o'clock before the banquet was over, and their Majesties retired to take some repose.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

For no portion of the Coronation ceremonial had more elaborate preparations been made than for the general illumination—a description of festive demonstration for which Moscow has peculiar advantages, from its undulating site, and the quaint grotesque forms of many of its public buildings. Artists had been sent for from Paris and Berlin, and for months before the day of the Coronation every spire, steeple, and "coign of vantage" had been covered with men, whose business it was to incrust them with a wooden framework, which, while following all its caprices of form, should at the same time accommodate the myriads of lamps with which it was ultimately to be furnished. The wall of the Kremlin was literally festooned throughout its entire extent; every tree in the beautiful garden was covered with coloured lamps, and even the fountains had their framework of light, through which the water foamed and sparkled when the time came for bringing all their great preparations to fruition. It is easy to imagine how beautiful all this must have been when lighted up and seen through the slight mist of a hot summer's night—a mist not dense enough to obscure the lights, but still sufficiently opaque to hide the mere solid material they covered. Imagine all these quaint outlines brilliantly lighted up, and appearing as if suspended in the misty sky; imagine three miles of walls, draped in sparkling festoons; imagine, or rather realise, the enchanted garden of Armida, with its fountains of diamonds, its trees covered with pearls and rubies, and its cascades of liquid gold and silver. The architectural outline of every building seemed accurately traced out with a pencil of light, and not only the outline, but every ornament that could be found on the surface. The tower of Ivan Veliki looked like a colossal Czar arrayed in a mantle of diamonds, and with a coronet of rubies encircling his head. The odd-looking St. Basil was, by the magic influence of tallow in a state of combustion, transformed into a fairy palace, and the more modern buildings of the Kremlin were as delicately traced out in the light as they might have been in the architect's plan. Across the water the spectator looked down upon an enchanted city, and the quiet waters of the Moskwa looked like liquid fire from the reflection of the lights. The aborigines pronounced it to be the finest illumination they had ever had in Moscow, and the travellers vowed that it completely eclipsed the Roman illumination. Next to the Kremlin, the place in which the great theatre is situated was most remarkable for the taste of the design and the beauty of the effects produced. This is an immense expanse, four times the extent of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and at one end stands the peerless theatre, with its grand Corinthian portico and its magnificent façade. On the other sides, at intervals, stand various buildings, all of which had for the present occasion been connected by a handsome screen of many arches, so that, when lighted up, the whole enceinte of the square formed one complete and continuous design. Above all, and before all, stood the theatre itself—every flute in the pillars, every scroll or ornament in the capitals or entablature being accurately traced out in living light. The illumination had made it an enchanted palace, and the state of the atmosphere hung it, as it were, in the air, producing every moment from the thousands of spectators shouts of astonishment and delight.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH IN SPAIN.—On the 9th inst., at half-past three o'clock, the French war steamers *Newton* and *Pelican* entered the picturesque bay of San Sebastian, with the Emperor and Empress of the French on board, attended by a numerous suite. About half an hour before, the Commandant-General of the province received an express from the Governor of Passages (distant three miles from this place), informing him that their Majesties were taking a look at that port, and might be expected hourly at San Sebastian. Hasty preparations were in consequence made, and the Emperor and the Empress received a thundering salute from some of the 36-pounders (which were mounted in such haste upon the battlements of the citadel after the late insurrection at Madrid), as they landed at the stairs of the new mole, where the Commandant-General and Civil Governor of the Province, with the British Vice-Consul, the Commandant of Marine, Captain of the Port, Alcaldé, and municipality received their Majesties amid the congregated population of San Sebastian, all of whom, gentle and simple, seemed determined not to lose such an opportunity of taking a good view of "the man of the day," and the "*gracioso y amable* Eugénia," of whom we Spaniards are so proud. The Emperor's simple blue frock coat, light waistcoat, and dark trousers gave him the air of an English gentleman, to which contributes not a little a regular English-built hat. The Imperial cortege consisted of General Ney, the Marquis de Lagrange, Duc de Cadore, Count Tascher de la Pagerie, the Prefect of the Basses Pyrénées, and several ladies of honour, including the widow of M. Ducos, the late Minister of Marine. On landing, the Imperial party walked to the beautiful church of Santa Maria, where the Empress prayed a few moments at the altar, and then proceeded to the town house in the Plaza Nueva. On appearing in the centre balcony, their Majesties were cheered by the populace who filled the square beneath. Adjoining thence to the municipal library, their Majesties partook of refreshments in that apartment, where Lieutenant March, the British Vice-Consul here, had the honour of being presented to the Emperor. This was the only presentation, I believe, which took place. A tour of the hill upon which the citadel and the picturesque British cemetery are situate, including an inspection of the citadel and a magnificent bird's-eye view of the surrounding country, concluded the Imperial visit to San Sebastian. The Emperor read with evident interest the English inscription on the tombs of several officers and men belonging to the old British auxiliary legion, including a white marble tablet to the memory of Sir R. Fletcher and the other engineer officers who fell in the siege of San Sebastian in 1813, and it was remarked that his Majesty left for a moment the Empress's arm to decipher the letters better. Their Majesties evidently enjoyed their visit, and appreciated the welcome which they received. The shadows of night were stealing over the Atlantic when the *Newton* and the *Pelican*, hoisting lights at their mast-heads, stood out of the bay.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.—It appears, from the first report on the operations of the electric telegraph department in India, from February, 1855, to January, 1856, that in the total number of despatches transmitted for Government and for the public in each month, and for every office, amounting in all to 9971, an increase has taken place from 1548 in February to 2069 in July. Of the entire number there were transmitted on the lines between Calcutta and Bombay, 6793, including Benares and Indore; Bombay and Madras, 2291; Meerut and Punaub, 787; of which there were despatched from the following places:—Calcutta, 2633; Bombay, 1503; Madras, 764; Benares, 555; Agra, 549; Lahore, 202; Delhi, 180; Indore, 218; Cawnpore, 348; Mirzapore, 323; Bangalore, 414. Of the 9971 despatches there are paid for on private business 8833; sent on public service, and not paid for in cash, 1438. It is worthy of much attention that, of the 8833 paid despatches, 2864 have been sent by native correspondents, being 331 per 100, or more than one-third of the whole number. The number of native correspondents is increasing daily. Not only do they use the lines for financial business, but on the most delicate and secret matters, affecting family arrangements, betrothals, marriages, and other domestic affairs, of which they treat with an absence of all disguise which is almost beyond belief.

ROSA BONHEUR.—This celebrated artist was on the tryst-ground at Falkirk on Monday and Tuesday purchasing subjects of study. On Monday she bought two black-faced ewes and two wethers of the same stock from Mr. Swan, salesman, Edinburgh; and on Tuesday she selected several cattle. Rosa Bonheur has been the guest of William Wilson, Esq., Banknock, during the continuance of the Tryst, and that gentleman drove her over the market-ground on Monday and Tuesday. The talented lady attracted a large share of attention during her visits to the market.—*Scotsman*.

The Attorney-General of California has given it as his opinion that the capitation tax of 50 dols. on foreigners ineligible to citizenship, is unconstitutional and void.

SCULPTURES AT BALMORAL PALACE.

The old Castle of Balmoral, which was purchased by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in 1848, will, it is understood, remain entire, for the residence of the Royal suite and servants, until the new one is finished. The original building will then be taken down, to permit the ground to be laid out and improved.

The design by Mr. William Smith, architect, of Aberdeen, consists of two separate blocks of buildings, connected by wings, at the east angle of which the massive tower, thirty-five feet square, rises to the height of eighty feet, and is surmounted with a circular turret, making the entire height 100 feet. The Royal department of the building occupies three sides of the quadrangle, facing the south, the north, and the west; the entrance-porch being on the south side. The private rooms of the Queen front the west, and look up the Valley of the Dee, on the wild pass of Invercauld, and the Craig-an-Gowan mountains in the distance. The apartments of Prince Albert look to the south, and command an extensive view of the deer forest of Ballach-Bowie; while the Prince of Wales's, on the north side, look on a scene in which the pastoral and romantic are blended. We quote these details from the new edition of "Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland," just published.

The Royal department of the new Castle is internally completed; and prominent among its artistic decorations is a series of characteristic bas-reliefs, which has been sculptured by Mr. John Thomas, under the direction of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The subjects of the several sculptures are well chosen, and certainly add to the interest of the architectural character of the edifice, to which they are a graceful finish. The building, it will be recollected, is in the Scotch baronial style, modified in some parts to adapt it to modern requirements. The corbelling and mouldings are well executed, and these bas-reliefs will be regarded as tasteful embellishments.

First we have an inscription panel, composed of bold scrollwork, and a globose centre, containing the inscription. This panel is appropriately placed above the entrance-door to the great tower of the palace.

Over the range of the ball-room windows, in the west front, is represented the Highland game of "Putting the stone," such as was played at the Braemar gathering last week, and which we describe below. In this panel the sculptor has represented the players surrounded by the Royal party, who are witnessing the popular sport of the Highlanders.

gerous, a wound from the stag's horn being considered poisonous, and more to be feared than one from the tusks of the boar: hence—
If thou be hurt with hart, it brings thee to thy bier,
But barber's hand will boar's hurt heal, thereof thou need'st not fear.

land dances to the music of known and so commonly exhibited as to need no particular description. Suffice it to say that they were keenly contested, and that the

Castle on Thursday week, for the performance of Highland games and the practice of athletic sports. The weather was very fine, and the Queen having signified her intention to honour the meeting with her presence, a large number of spectators was present on the occasion.

At one o'clock the Farquharson Highlanders mustered in front of the Invercauld Arms in Castletown, and marched to the old Castle of Mar, where the games were to come off. The men were in Highland costume, carried the banners of the clan, and were led by their chief. The Duff Highlanders, the Atholl Highlanders, and the Forbes Highlanders, who were wont to muster in large numbers at former gatherings since the Queen came to reside at Balmoral, did not appear on this occasion, so that the scene did not present that martial-looking character which used to be its chief feature; but the number of strangers in the park and on the Castle terrace exceeded that of any former meeting.

The games commenced about half-past two o'clock, and by three the Royal cortege drove up. The Queen was received with cheers. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children were all attired in the Highland dress; but the Earl of Clarendon, Colonel Phipps, General Grey, and the other members of the suite were not in kilts. On the terrace there was a large display of Celtic beauty and fashion, the Farquharsons and Duffs being the more distinguished of the company.

When the Court was seated the games were contested with animation. They consisted of putting the stone, tossing the caber, running foot races, dancing Highland bagpipe, and such like, now so well known and so commonly exhibited as to need no particular description. Suffice it to say that they were keenly contested, and that the



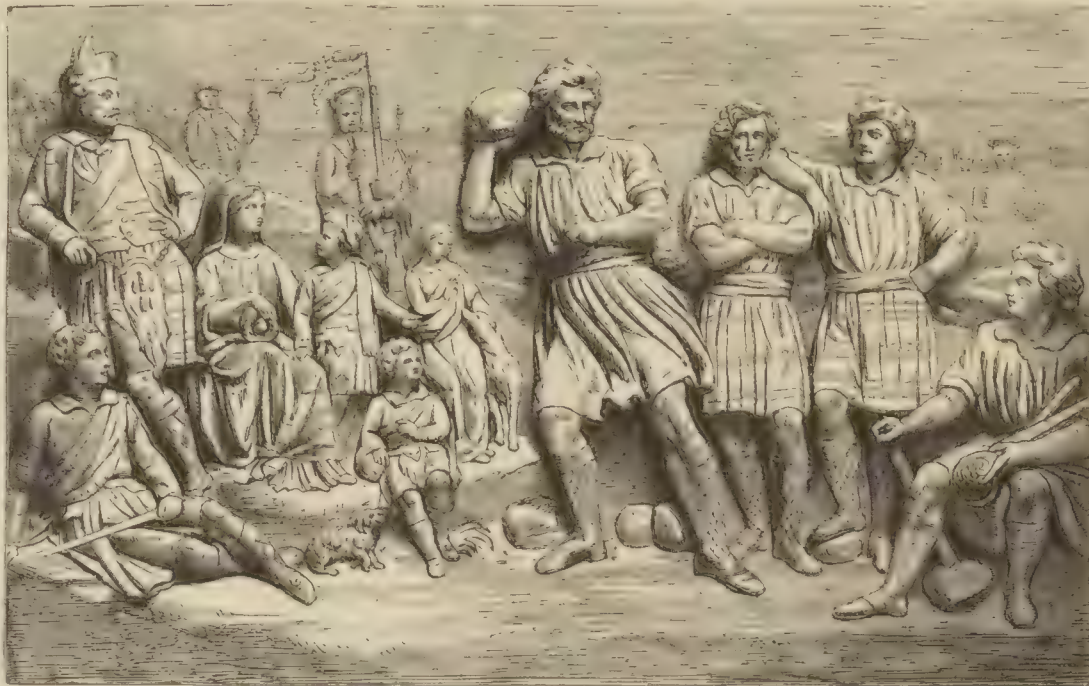
SAINT GEORGE.

The next group to be described consists of three panels, which are placed above the bay window of the ground floor of the palace. The two flanking figures are those of Saint George, the tutelary Saint of England, and Saint Andrew of Scotland. Both are sculptured with much spirit.

The long intervening panel has more pretensions to composition as well as subject than either of the preceding panels. It represents the conversion of Saint Hubert. Hubert, it will be recollected, was converted from acts of cruelty in hunting, with St. Eustace, to preside over hunters, and to be the patron saint and protector of dogs, and to be invoked against the bites of mad ones. Melton, in his "Astrologaster," says:—"They hold that Sir Hugh (Hubert) and St. Eustace guard hunters from perils and dangers, that the stag or buck may not hit them on the head with their horns," when

All is free as air, and the gay pack
In the rough bristly stubbles range unblamed;
No widow's tears o'erflow, no secret curse
Swells in the farmer's breast, which his pale lips
Trembling conceal, by his fierce landlord
Awd:
But, courteous now, he levels every fence,
Joins in the common cry, and halloo's loud,
Charmed with the rattling thunder of the
field.

Stag-hunting was formerly very perilous, because, when the stag turned to bay, the ancient hunter went in upon and killed or disabled the desperate stag. At certain times of the year this was deemed dan-



THE BRAEMAR GAMES: PUTTING THE STONE.



INSCRIPTION AT BALMORAL.

THE BRAEMAR GATHERING.

The annual gathering of the Highlanders of Mar took place at Mar

swords presented to them by their native towns, who thus delighted to honour the heroes to whom they have given birth. This



THE CONVERSION OF ST. HUBERT.

time we have to chronicle the gift from another quarter of the globe, Nova Scotia, a land which would appear to be doing something towards becoming celebrated, since it is the birthplace of two notoriety—one of the gown, another of the sword—both of whom have achieved world-wide reputations: these are "Sam Slick" (Mr. Hali-burton) and General Williams, of Kars. The blade of the sword is of Nova Scotia steel, as the simple inscription tells us:—"The Legislature of Nova Scotia presents this blade, formed of Native Metal, to her distinguished son, Sir WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS OF KARS 1856." But the blade is not the only remarkable portion. The scabbard is a work in the highest style of art, one of which Cellini might be proud. On the hilt, which is richly ornamented and gilt, are two beautiful figures of Truth and Wisdom, around which the mayflower (an emblem of his native land), the vine, and the palm entwine; on the guard is the cipher of the General. The scabbard, which is gilt, is relieved at intervals with oxydised silver in compartments, which contain the arms of Nova Scotia, of Turkey, of Great Britain, and various trophies emblematical of Fame and Justice, with figures of Valour and Victory. These latter are the work of M. Vechte, and are very beautiful. The whole is a pleasing instance of Art decorating Victory.



SAINT ANDREW.



SWORD OF HONOUR PRESENTED TO GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, BART., K.C.B., BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.



"THE FOUNTAIN OF JOUVENCE," PAINTED BY M. HAUSSOULLIER.—FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE FRENCH PRE-RAPHAELITES.

"LA FONTAINE DE JOUVENCE."

La fontaine de Jovent,
Qui fait rajeunir le gent.

FABLIU DE COCQUAIGNE.

THE beginning of all the pictorial schools of modern Europe was religious. In the Byzantine Empire, and during the Middle Ages, in Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, the wants of the Church created the demand for pictorial representation. The same may be said of France, but there can be no doubt that the beginning of the high excellence of the school of France in the seventeenth century was not religious but classical. To Poussin and the youthful Duguet the countries of sentiment were not the vales of the Jordan and the Barada, but Greece and Rome, the breezy hills of Arcadia, the rich shores of Campania, or the woods of the interior, to which they restored the classic fount and temple, and which they peopled with the Faun, the Satyr, and the Hamadryad. Even when Poussin painted a Scripture subject, his Jews were all Romans; and his Jewish ceremonies were classical friezes transferred and altered.

In the subsequent century we see in Watteau the action of the Dutch school; but the scene was the chateau instead of the tap-room; and so on with all the others of that school. But the powerful action of Diderot's writings upon the public mind confirmed Greuze in the line he had chalked out for himself; and in his best works we have the familiar and domestic human interest of the age reflected by a true master. But the Revolution again diverted the public mind into the classical and imitative; the whole nation raved about Republican Greece and Rome. The milliner read Plutarch, and hair was cut à la Brutus; while David and Guerin rarely condescended to bestow a thought on any but the heroes of antiquity.

Gros's battle-pieces, such as his "Eylau," "Jaffa," and "Aboukir," first made the great breach in the national preference for classical subjects, and then followed the whole of the romantic train led on by Gericault, and vigorously followed up by Ary Scheffer and Paul de la Roche.

Meanwhile, in the general estimate of the Italian school the great excellence of the very numerous Pre-Raphaelite painters of Italy had come to be understood by the rising artists of France and particularly those of Germany. The eighteenth century chose to ignore all pictures that were a little formal in disposition, however great might be their merits in unconscious vitality, spiritual beauty, and strong religious sentiment; while the massing of strong shadows, chiefly invented by the Naturalists, and brought to perfection by Rembrandt, had caused the whole of the fine old chiaro-chiaro pictures to fall into disrepute.

With this taste came a modern Italian classicism that to many of the youths of France and Germany was far more attractive than the classicisms of Old Greece and Rome. In these early pictures Scripture subjects, instead of being generalised on the classical model, were actual representations of manners, architecture, and costume during the Golden Ages that began with Dante, and extended over the two following centuries, or nearly so. The literature of the period, too, was such as to make an eternal impression on the human mind. If the frenzy and vengeance with which the Italians have carried on all their political affairs since the time of Dante (as contrasted with the stubborn endurance and judicious moderation of the Saxon nations) are utterly incompatible with any hope of their settling down under a well-balanced representative system, there can be no doubt that, these seething passions create fine material for poetry. All the imaginative works of this period have a distinct stamp that maugre the political nullity of Italy through her intestine divisions, has procured for this land of song and music, of fair forms, bright colours, and luscious perfumes, one of the highest places in modern civilisation.

Above all, the productions of Raphael himself have carried to the highest pitch of enthusiasm the artistic youth of Europe, who see united in his compositions the spiritual beauty of a Razzi and a Francia, with a comprehensive dramatic action which has all the swinging energy of Michael Angelo and Rubens without the exaggeration of the former or the vulgarity and distracting superfluity of the latter. In spite of false and delusive writers, Raphael is, indeed, like a poet who should unite the deep moral science and vital force of a Dante and a Shakspeare with the refinement of a Tasso and a Racine.

Raphaelite and Pre-Raphaelite Italy are therefore the new classicism of a great part of the artistic youth of Europe, and the "Fontaine de Jouvence" of M. Haussouillier, is a very pleasing emanation of this Neo-Italian classicism. We apprehend not the less interesting because subject and treatment differ considerably from the ordinary run of English pictures.

Out of chaos has grown, by Divine command, this fair world which we inhabit. From the root grows the tree to umbrageous luxuriance. The helpless child becomes the vigorous man; and man social, in a larger cycle, has the same development. The settlement becomes the city, and the city the empire. But there is also the reverse of the medal. Incessant change makes the large metropolis moulds for the fox and the jackal. The alluvia of the land encroaches on the sea; the sea, in its turn covers whole continents; and by migration, enervation, or invasion, whole families of races, with their language and nationality, disappear not only from the face of the earth, but even from the annals of mankind. The reversal of this perpetual attainer has been a frequent dream of the poet; and the Fountain of Rejuvenescence figures again and again in the poetry of nations: we find it in the tales of the far East, in the Greek fable of "Ismene and Ismenias," in the "Fabliau de Cocquaigne," in "Sir Huon of Bordeaux," and other romances of chivalry and in the "Mysteries." The "Fontaine de Jouvence" was the symbol of Christianity renewing the moral strength of the world after the corruptions of Pagan Rome.

By reference to the picture it will be seen that the "Fontaine de Jouvence" and its basin is supposed to be the boundary between the world of age and decay and that of youth, strength, and renewal. Snowy mountains are seen in the distance to the left (which is supposed to be the region of desert). On a hillock stands a castle or temple not in its fair proportions, but in ruins; and in the foreground a withered tree rears its leafless trunk. The decrepit and paralytic, the halt, the maimed, and the blind, drag their weary limbs down to the fountain which is to restore charms to the faded beauty, and health, strength, hope, and vivid enjoyment to men who have cares and frailties, but neither illusions nor expectations left.

On the other side of the basin we have the rejuvenescence in process, or completed. Instead of the desert we have the tufted forest glade: flowers spring from the ground; fruits culled from the pendent branch meet the eye. With youth comes high spirits; and the tambourine resounds through the festal garden. In what clime is the fountain that gives youth and strength to the decrepit? Alas! it is a poet's dream. But, as a work of art, the subject is curious, and the composition talented. M. Haussouillier's anatomical studies have perhaps been rather too much paraded for our English taste, which does not occupy itself with the severe erudition in the human form which the French professors insist upon. Be this as it may, our readers have now an opportunity of judging for themselves of the composition, drawing, and light and shade, of a production of the French Pre-Raphaelite school.

A. A. P.

PEACE IN OUDE.—The kingdom of Oude is as orderly under British magistrates as if it had been a component part of our dominions as long as Bengal, while the ex-King is residing quietly, and perhaps contentedly, in the vicinity of Calcutta, although it is whispered by his confidential servants that one of these days he intends rousing himself to visit England. The King's agent has written an indignant letter on his Majesty's behalf concerning the Treaty of 1816, which in his opinion has not had that weight attached to it which its importance demands. In this document the British Government guaranteed to his Majesty's ancestor the sovereignty of a certain portion of Oude in perpetuity; and, although Lord Dalhousie ignored the existence of the Treaty of 1837, it is alleged that the Treaty of 1816 must be recognised, and if so, honour and justice demand the restoration of the kingdom to Wajid Ali.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The flourishing mining town of Nevada has, like her mountain sister Placerville, utterly disappeared from the earth: a fire having broken out on the afternoon of July 19th, and in the space of two hours, laid the entire place in ashes. Over ten millions of property, and still worse, eight or ten human lives, were destroyed. Every hotel, church, printing-office, and almost every place of business were swept away. Out of twenty-six supposed fire-proof buildings, but six escaped. The Court-house, just completed, at a cost of 50,000 dollars, was consumed, with all the public records of the county. Over eight hundred buildings were burned up.—*Aspenwall Courier.*

THE DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.

THE general and final report of the Commissioners appointed to take the Census of Ireland in 1851 has been published, together with the voluminous "tables," contained in two thick volumes of "Deaths," which are painful histories of life. If the former relate chiefly to what recently occurred, the latter describe, in addition, all the epidemic pestilences in Ireland of which any records remain, from the earliest period. They supply us, too, with very interesting tables of meteorological or cosmical phenomena through many ages—the Commissioners having gathered for our use, and the use of all the civilised world, the most curious account of the seasons of epizootics, famines, and pestilences that was, perhaps, ever published. Of the last great famine, to which all the rest is an introduction, the description is very minute—though persons acquainted with history scarcely required this careful survey to convince them that it was very like, if somewhat more severe than, many previous inflictions. We cannot, however, say that the mortality, looked at as a whole, is so frightful as many of its accessories. The greatest number of deaths occurred in 1847—249,335; and the total in the four years 1846-49 was 821,273; but the total of the four years 1842-45 was 301,186; so that the mortality was not more than threefold the average. While the Commissioners record the rate of mortality in each of the years, they put down the whole number of deaths from fever between the end of 1846 and 1849 at 1,500,000. But either this must be an exaggeration (we believe it is) or their own data must be erroneous. It is less, however, the number of deaths "than agriculture neglected," "thousands living on charity," "the closest ties of kindred dissolved," "garbage eagerly devoured," "proverbial gaiety vanished," "bodies blackened and wasted by chronic starvation" before death came as a relief; "minds darkened," "feelings so perverted that the dead were fed on by the living," that will make the famine, minutely described in this official volume, horrible to all time.

More than five years have now elapsed since the Census was taken, and more than ten years have elapsed since the famine first made its appearance in Ireland, which induced Sir Robert Peel to propose the final repeal of the Corn-laws. Ever since the Census was taken we have known that in 1851 the population of Ireland had diminished to 6,552,385, from 8,175,124 in 1841. There were in Ireland 1,622,739 fewer persons in 1851 than in 1841, a decrease of 19.85 per cent. But we are only now officially informed of the full effects of the famine on the population and the probable decrease between 1851 and the present time. The great emigration which began in 1845 continued with very little abatement till 1855, when it began sensibly to decline; and, balancing against it the estimated increase of population year by year, from the excess of births over deaths, the Commissioners conclude that at the end of 1855 the population was reduced to 6,077,285, making the total loss of people since 1841 2,097,841, or nearly one-fourth. Had these all perished the result would have been unexampledly disastrous; but between June 30, 1841, and the end of December, 1855, 2,087,856 persons, an almost equal number, as the Commissioners inform us, emigrated from Ireland. The actual diminution of the people is therefore accounted for almost entirely by emigration, and there has been far less a destruction of the Celtic race than the removal of a large portion of it to a another and a better home.

According to a supposition of the Commissioners—having no better foundation, however, than data derived from the English returns, births and deaths not being registered in Ireland—the Irish "might have been expected" to have amounted in 1851, "by the natural and ordinary increase of population," to 9,018,799. On this supposition the Commissioners compute "the loss of population between 1841 and 1851 at the enormous amount of 2,466,414, or 843,675 more than was shown by the actual enumeration in 1851." But this supposition is wholly unwarranted. "The population removed by death and emigration belonged principally to the lower classes," and they had reached a condition long before 1845—as shown by continued emigration, excessive poverty, and continual disorder—in which increase had become impossible, unless the Irish could have subsisted in nakedness, unsheltered, on stones, or on air. For many years their very sad and continual deterioration had been noticed with indignation by political writers, and with great sorrow by philanthropists. The potato disease, which prevailed throughout Europe to a much greater extent than usual in 1845 and 1846, carried into the homes of the Irish famine and death. In other countries, where bread and meat were common articles of sustenance, where tea or coffee and sugar were less luxuries for the few than a part of the daily diet of the many, the potato rot increased the difficulties and privations of the multitude without famishing them. But the Irish had been reduced to subsist exclusively on the worst kinds of potatoes, and the disease destroyed the bulk of their subsistence. Gradually they had sunk to the very lowest condition at which life could be sustained; and an increase of difficulty, slight and easily surmounted by other people, destroyed them. We reject the supposition of the Commissioners, that "the Irish might naturally have increased in 1851 to 9,018,799," as erroneous and misleading. Before 1846 they had sunk into a condition in which increase had ceased to be natural, and had become impossible.

To advert to a brighter view of this melancholy subject, we must notice, on the authority of the Commissioners, "that years of suffering have been followed by years of prosperity." Between 1841 and 1851 the arable land under cultivation had increased 6.4 per cent; or 1,338,231 acres additional had been taken into cultivation, and a part of the increase took place subsequently to 1846. The same process has been going on since 1851; and, in 1854, 357,699 acres more had been reclaimed from the waste than in 1851. At the same time the population engaged in cultivating the land has decreased at least 24 per cent, while the town population has increased, and is increasing. A much larger area is, therefore, now cultivated by fewer persons than formerly. By an extensive substitution also of cereal crops for others, the produce of the comparatively few has become more valuable; and thus the value of the labour of the diminished rural population, corresponding to a considerable rise in wages, has greatly increased, and the condition of the whole is improved.

It is accordingly stated, though the large diminution of the population was necessarily accompanied by the destruction of no less than 357,134 houses or mud cabins, that, at the period of the enumeration in 1851, 86,128 houses of a superior class, chiefly farm houses, had been built. Notwithstanding the destruction of so many hovels, the whole people were better lodged in 1851 than in 1841. But this kind of improvement, and the correlative improvements accompanying more commodious house accommodation, have gone on rapidly since 1851, and are continued to the present time. A greater proportion, too, of children, the Commissioners inform us, go to school; and there are other cheering intimations of a general improvement in the condition of the existing population of Ireland. As it was impossible they should increase further in their former deteriorated condition—nor could that have been wished, for they had become a suffering to themselves and a source of suffering and deterioration to others—and as it was impossible that they should con-

tinue in such a condition, contrary to the general law of progress, the destruction or removal of the people, or both, to some extent had become inevitable as the only means of improving, or even continuing, the race. Thus the preservation of the Celtic race in an improved condition, though in part removed to another country, and the abolition of our Corn-law, by which the prosperity of England and of the whole commercial world was enlarged, were the consequences of that increase in the potato disease, which to us short-sighted mortals was at the time a source of much lamentation.

The supposition we have quoted from the Commissioners, implies, undoubtedly, that there was no physical obstacle to a very large increase of people in Ireland. They say that the "population was not superfluous in relation to space." We may be assured, therefore, that the causes of the former deterioration in the condition of the Irish, and the obstacles to their increase in numbers, were moral, and not physical, growing from the people themselves and their institutions, or their ignorance, and therefore susceptible of removal. It is not our purpose at present to inquire into these causes; but having stated a great diminution of people in Ireland, and a great correlative improvement in the condition of those who remain, we must add that we do not regard the latter as a consequence merely of the former. When we see that the continual increase in the population of the world carries with it that progress in arts, and science, and morals which we call civilisation, we cannot countenance the belief that the increase of people is ever *per se* an evil. It is the active principle of development which demonstrates as it comes successively in conflict with old institutions that they stand in the way of human progress. The opinion that physical obstacles always prevent the increase of population and the progress of mankind was originally propagated in defence of misgovernment, to hide the fact that the immediate obstacles to the increase of population, and of well-being, are always of a moral description—such as exorbitant taxation, and legislative restrictions on industry. Nature has given us ample space, and everywhere and at all times encourages industry and enterprise by bestowing on them ample rewards. According to the well-known fact that the productiveness of industry augments with knowledge, to which no limits can be assigned, the assertion is warranted that the means of subsistence at our command are unlimited. Nature has fixed no bounds to our progress, and continually invites us onward. When we blame her, therefore, or the principle of population, for such sufferings as fell on the Irish, instead of blaming ignorance, folly, and injustice, we interpret her decrees erroneously, harden ourselves in error, and bring on society additional suffering.

HARVEST-HOME.

God keep the ground whereon we stand,
The unsullied ground of old!
God keep the fields that gird our land
Like seas of waving gold!
As glides the cutting keel along,
Her path the sickle cleaves;
While far and wide the reapers' song
Comes o'er the rustling sheaves.

Where Caledonia's motley strand
Links mead and moor together,
Her sons shall twine in many a band
The rye and blooming heather:
Her oaten reed where mountains breathe
Shall make a music rude;
The wheat the mountain maid
shall wreath
Beneath her silken snood.

The Cambrian goat shall cease to climb
The rude rock's barren side,
And range in harvest's sunny time
The seed-strewn valleys wide;
There, tender as the shooting blade
Amid the corn-stalks springing,

On Druid plains the Cambrian maid
Shall ply her sickle, singing.

Where leaps the wave from ocean's bed
Lashed by the northern gale,
In all their lonely beauty spread
The fields of Innisfail:
When childhood's hand the corn-flower weaves
Where Albion's harvest smile,
As proud a rank of golden sheaves
Shall crown the sister isle.

O England, mother England dear!
Whose mighty arms enfold
The children of the dying year,
The fruits of summer old,
Rich blessings on thy harvest wait,
And golden hopes surround thee,
And may the onward-pressing fate
Still leave thee what it found thee!

No higher boon our souls can ask,
No greater good befall thee;
O give thy sons the glorious task
To keep thee what they call thee!
Still be it thine that sword to wield
Which points the peace to come;
Be thine, as one wide harvest field
To bring the nations home!

E. L. HERVEY.

SCARCITY OF COIN IN BELGIUM.—Silver coin has of late become so very scarce in Belgium that the mint at Brussels has been actively employed in coining gold during the last fortnight in order to meet the wants of circulation. Gold, it may be remembered, was a few years since withdrawn from circulation in Belgium, silver alone constituting the currency.

FRENCH MILITARY TROPHIES.—The following is an exact list of the military trophies of the French arms which now decorate the front of the Invalides:—On the eastern side of the gateway, an immense Algerine mortar; an 8-pounder gun, on which are the words *nee pulchre impar*; a Russian cannon, weighing 2770 kilogrammes, cast in 1793; a cannon taken at Constantine in 1837; a piece of Russian siege artillery, cast in 1793; three superb Prussian cannon; two Austrian, one Dutch; four small Russian field-pieces; two pieces of siege artillery from Antwerp; and eight heavy siege guns from Algiers. On the western side of the gateway eight siege guns from Algiers; four small Russian field-pieces and two mortars, cast respectively in 1807, 1821, 1831, 1837, 1844, and 1847; an Austrian culverin, being a masterpiece of the art of cannon-casting; a Dutch siege gun; a Russian mortar, cast in one piece with its platform, in bronze; four Austrian siege guns; a heavy gun from Antwerp; a Russian siege gun, weighing 2665 kilogrammes; a field-piece, bearing the name of Louis Charles de Bourbon, Count d'Eu and Duke d'Angoulême; a very large Russian siege gun, completely mutilated by French cannon-balls; and a large Algerine mortar, weighing 1272 kilogrammes. All these guns are in bronze, and many of them of admirable workmanship. The Russian guns are ill formed.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AT MOSCOW.—The *Dresden Journal*, quoting from a letter it had received of the 4th of September, mentions that the number of the diplomatic corps in Moscow now exceeds 150 persons: the Papal Nuncio and the Ambassador of the Porte had not arrived there at that date. Five ambassadors are there of first rank; those of the three great Powers will each give a grand ball, and each will be compelled to erect a ball-room for that express purpose. The Duke of Sotomayor has arrived there from Madrid, accompanied by a few Spaniards; although he occupies no official position, he is the object of very flattering attention on the part of the Russian Court, so that persons who take interest in that species of contemplation, look forward to a speedy renewal of diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg and Madrid. Prince Gortschakoff, who has been unwell for some days, is now better.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE CAUCASUS.—The St. Petersburg journals are filled with accounts of the destruction of Schemakha, a small town in the gorges of the Caucasus, by earthquake, on the 11th of July. The morning had been very hot, and gusts of stifling wind from time to time agitated, without refreshing, the atmosphere. The sun, shorn of its rays, looked like a ball of red-hot iron in the midst of an incandescent sky. A general oppression weighed on man and beast; nevertheless, no one seemed to expect the impending blow, when about five in the afternoon a sudden low dull sound was heard, and a shock was felt lasting half a minute. The shock, brief as was its duration, was sufficiently violent to throw to the ground 300 houses and more than 100 shops. Happily only one person was killed, and only five were wounded.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

MEMORIALS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

[The accompanying letter is one of a collection (we believe to be unpublished), now preserved in the Bodleian Library, from Colonel Arthur Goodwin, who commanded in the Parliamentary forces, to his daughter, Lady Wharton, and her husband. This correspondence throws much light upon the state and character of the army during that remarkable period.]

DEARE DAUGHTER,—I have waited on my Lord Generall this day between 12 and one a clock into Worcester. We came yesterday within four mile of it, and then the Cavaliers, as formerly, began to thinke of removinge, and betweene 4 and 5 a clocke began to make their way forth a towne, butt weere presently incountred by 4 or 5 of our Troupes of Horse, and some 500 Dragons. Our forces caused them to retreat, and likely to have the better; when, as in the very time of the Skirmish, came prince Rubert with at least 2500 horse and Dragons into the town, and without any stoppe, went presently weere the fight was, whose forces in all probability soe farre turned the day that caused many of our men to make a hasty retreat, and some to loose their lives. This retreat came with much speed to a towne where my L. Generalls owne lives guard of Gentlemen weere goinge to be quartered, and reported with such sence of danger neere at hand, that it begott such an apprehension in them, that they presently cryed faces about, and soe came, in I will nott tell you howe disorderly a manner backe to the quarters. I know you will heere of it.

I thinke there was kild so farr yett as I can learne in this skirmish about 40 or 50 men, many of them nott yett buried, Colonnell Sandys lyes heere, sore wounded, Duglas, his Sergeant-Major hurt then, and now neere dead, and nott any of quality as we know of else dead. We had such a terrible report of this last night at the army, that I know nott how many of our men weere kild, and howe many of our officers and commanders, that we were all commanded to stand to our armes and watch all night in the field. Prince Rubert made little stay heere, for he and all his cavaleers fairly marched away last night about midnight, as is conceaved toward Ludlow, in Wales, where (wee say) the Kinge is.

I write to you that you might not be caryed away with a false report, butt may know the truth. I hope we shall stay heere at least 2 or 3 days to refresh our selves and horses in this base towne and countrye, for our horses are almost kild with watchinge and marching. I writt not to my wife, because I hope she is not with you—streighteninge you to much in the house where you are, as I am informed. All this and my service to Sr Rouland and my Lady Philadelphia, and for you the hearty prayers of your most affectionate father, AR. GOODWIN.

Worcester, 24 Sept. (1642.)

Colonnell Sayndes sayes he kill'd Commissary Willmott. I thinke I am diligent in writinge news dayly to some of you. I must have one letter of news for my brother Wandesford.

You have bine ill, butt I thanke God you are well againe. Yr cosin tells me soe just now at Worcester. Saturday, sixe a clocke.

To my Deare Daughter, my Lady Wharton, at my Lord Maiors house in London, these.

NOTES.

PROPOSED TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.—However desirable a correct version of the Scriptures may be, it is first incumbent on scholars to investigate the text of the original languages and to determine the principles of criticism upon which such text is founded. Many are familiar with the results of the labours of Mill, Wetstein, Griesback, Scholz, and Tischendorf, in their investigation of the text of the New Testament, and with the variety which the text of each presents on comparison. Most valuable, indeed, have been their laborious undertakings; but individual enterprise alone cannot effect the object in the complete manner in which the original of the New Testament should be presented to the student. In the Vatican, for instance, a thorough investigation of all MSS. should be made, and although damage may have been done, and more apprehended, from the examination and comparison of MSS. by private and unauthorised persons, a commission sanctioned by the concurrence of the principal European States might effectually, and once for all, exhaust the treasures of New Testament MSS., and exhibit distinctly the reading of each in the minutest particular. Were this well done, it would be comparatively easy to classify the MSS. according to their peculiar readings, and ultimately to establish the printed text in the nearest possible degree to the apographs of the sacred writers. With respect to the Old Testament, an entirely new revision is needed: the Synagogue copies should be first examined and collated; the few variations of the Samaritan Pentateuch noted; and great caution should be exhibited in regard to any other MSS., as these may possibly have been rejected from Synagogue use in consequence solely of their being erroneous—a point which, perhaps, Kennicott did not sufficiently regard. As respects the Old Testament, the text will probably, after the labour of ages already bestowed on it, remain very nearly as at present. But the New Testament will certainly need, especially as the sole foundation of Christian doctrine, important alterations. To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to say that such alterations will probably overturn no doctrine, although texts now misapplied will then fall into their appropriate application. The existing version need not be superseded, for it possesses an antique phraseology which fits it for the representative of some of the most ancient books in the world. Still, the sense of the text ought to be given in the vernacular tongue of this day, in order to enable us to comprehend the received version. This version is intended to be literal; but a correct version is required to furnish the sense, in which the received version often fails. It has been the means of importing into the English language Oriental phrases foreign to its genius and destructive of the sense, unless such phraseology be regarded from the Oriental point of view, of which few are capable. The present time may not be the most favourable for so important a work. The theological agitation of Germany, which is now subsiding into a calm, is only in its commencement in England. So important an undertaking would require the co-operation of European and Oriental scholars, and a combination of almost every kind of knowledge; and Africa, as well as Asia and Europe, would be required to furnish material in ancient MSS. illustrative of the sacred text.

T. J. BUCKTON, Lichfield.

CURIOUS CUSTOM.—John Knill, Esq., formerly Collector of Customs at St. Ives, Cornwall, erected during his lifetime a mausoleum, in the form of an obelisk, on a lofty hill about two miles from St. Ives; and at his death, in 1811, left by will certain sums of money to be disposed of every five years, on the feast of James the Apostle. Among other singular bequests appear the following:—"That ten pound shall be expended in a dinner for the Mayor, Collector of Customs, and clergyman, and two friends to be invited by each of them, making a party of nine persons to dine at some inn in the borough. Five pounds to be equally divided among ten girls, natives of the borough, and daughters of seamen, fishermen, or tinniers, each of them not exceeding ten years of age, who shall, between ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of that day, dance for a quarter of an hour at least on the ground adjoining the mausoleum; and, after the dance, sing the Hundredth Psalm, of the old version, 'to the fine old tune' to which the same was then sung in St. Ives Church. One pound each to two old women who shall walk before the girls; and one pound to the fiddler who shall play to the girls while dancing at the mausoleum, and also before them on their return therefrom. Five pounds, also, to be given to the oldest man, fisherman, or tinner who has brought up the largest family of children without receiving parochial assistance." On Friday, the 25th ult., being the day for celebrating the above, the girls formed in procession at the Townhall, and, headed by the two old women, the fiddler, and the Mayor, collector, and clergymen of the parish, and followed by a crowd of children, marched to the mausoleum, and performed the games as above directed.—W. K., St. Ives.

QUERIES.

"PAYS DES FOUS."—Can any of your readers tell me if it is true—as I have seen stated at p. 236 of an anonymous work recently published by Messrs. Longman, and styled "Flemish Interiors"—that there exists in the "Campine" of Belgium, "a primitive old town" called "Gheel," consisting of 8000 inhabitants, one-eighth of whom are insane. As the author truly says, "it is one vast lunatic asylum." The management of them is as curious as the fact that they are there—and curious it certainly is, as he proceeds to describe; but I will not occupy your space with this, which would make too long an extract. I can only say that I thought I knew Belgium well, and never myself heard of this "Pays des Fous" before, neither is it mentioned in my "Murray," of 1854.—VIATOR.

"IN MEMORIAM."—The Poet Laureate's beautiful poem "In Memoriam" commences with the following verse:—

I held it truth with one who sings
To one clear harp in varied tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

Can any of your readers inform me who is the "one who sings to one clear harp," and where the passage referred to is to be found?—J. M.

Can any of your readers tell me who is the author of the following lines? They are very Herrick-like, but I never saw them that I remember in print. They are copied from a MS. now before me of the seventeenth century:—

Faire lady, when you see that face
Of beauty in your looking-glasse—
A stately forehead, smooth and high,
And full of princely majesty;
A sparkling eye, noe gemme so faire,
Whose lustre dimes the Cyprian starre;
A glorious cheek, divinely sweet,
Wherein both roses kindly meet;
A cherry lip, that would entice
Even gods to kiss at any price!—N.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—Would you be so kind as to inform me from what author the aphorism "Knowledge is power" is taken. I believe it is not from Bacon.—F. G. T., Ventnor.

[This expression is derived from Bacon. In his "Proficiency and Advancement of Learning," he employs two pages in demonstrating that knowledge is the highest of all powers. In the edition published by Pickering, the index contains the reference "Knowledge increases power, p. 88." Probably some other index would have had "knowledge is power," for that is really Bacon's argument, and thus the proverb may have arisen. Had it existed before Bacon's time, he would probably have quoted it, for he is particularly rich in sententious illustrations.]

OLD MANSION AT CHESHUNT.—In 1826 I was conducted over the greater part of a building called Cheshunt-house, situate in the fields near the church, Cheshunt. I had heard, when a boy at school in that neighbourhood, of mysterious traditions connected with the said house, of the "blood-stained room" and "the rack-room," and that it had been the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, who, like the Caliph Hahroun-al-Rashid, had gratified his pleasures and afterwards consigned his victims to—elsewhere. Although a boy, I was shrewd enough to treat such legends as nonsense. However, I found, upon admission, that there were some very peculiar vestiges, if such they can be called. One room was stained throughout with innumerable purplish spots.* Another room contained marks of a rack having been placed in it. There were then existing, my conductor informed me, the remains of a chapel and a confessional, in the cellars (of which he had not then the keys), and there had been, he said, a prison—which the proprietor, who lived elsewhere, had caused to be demolished. All these interesting relics have now disappeared, and the whole of the internal arrangements modernised. Possibly some of your correspondents, especially if resident at Cheshunt, may be able to throw light upon the circumstances mentioned? I have indulged in speculation upon the subject, but have not sufficient data to justify a decided opinion.—W. R., Woolwich.

* My friend stated that scientific visitors had concurred in their opinion that they were blood stains.

ANSWERS.

GREYNA-GREEN MARRIAGES.—In the absence of better and more complete information connected with this subject, the following notes respecting the hymeneal priesthood of Greytna, which I copied, when and where I have long forgotten, may interest your correspondent:—The first person who twined the bands this way is supposed to have been a man named Scott, who resided a few miles from Greytna, about 1750 or 1760. He was accounted a cunning chiel, but few people knew more of him. His successor was one Gordon, an old soldier, and he invariably appeared at the marriage ceremony in an antiquated military costume, wearing a large cocked hat, jack-boots, and a ponderous sword. When interrogated by what authority he joined persons in wedlock, he boldly answered "I have a special license from Government, for which I pay fifty pounds a year." He was never very closely pressed upon this subject, and a delusion prevailed that he really had a privilege of the kind. Upon his death, or vacation of office, several individuals set up in the same line, but the most successful was one Joseph Paisley, who, in defiance of much opposition, secured the lion's share of the business. It was he who obtained the appellation of the "Old Blacksmith," probably from the mythological conceit of Vulcan being employed to rivet hymeneal chains. Paisley was first a smuggler, and afterwards a tobaccoist, but never, at any time, a blacksmith. He commenced his mock pontifical career about 1789; and, during the latter part of it, whenever called upon to officiate, he walked the street dressed in his canonicals with all the dignity of the mitre. He was tall; and, towards the end of his life, grew enormously fat, weighing twenty-five stone. After his demise, the competition in the trade became much keener, and the various candidates adopted all sorts of means to acquire the best share. In time the post-boys were taken into partnership, because they had the power of driving to which house they pleased. Each mock parson had his stated rendezvous; and so strong did this description of opposition run, that at last the post-boys obtained one-half of the fees, and then the business began gradually to decline. The last practitioners of whom I have any note were a man who had once been a post-boy, and an old soldier named David Laing; and these fellows are recorded as making no parade of office, but as frequenting in shabby clothes the village pouthouse, the companions of the country sots, and disrespected by every one.—W. P.

GREYNA MARRIAGES.—In the account of the trial of the Wakefields, for the abduction of Miss Turner, at Lancaster, in 1827, M. Wynter will find an amusing description of the appearance and cross-examination of David Laing, the celebrated "blacksmith" of Greytna-green. He was closely interrogated by Mr. Brougham (now Lord Brougham), Mr. Scarlett (afterwards Lord Abinger), &c. Among a variety of pungent queries he was asked:—

You married them after the usual way?—Yes, yes; I married them after the Scotch form, that is, by putting the ring on the lady's finger, and that way.

Were they both agreeable?—O yes. I joined their hands as man and wife.

What else did you do?—I think I told the lady that I generally had a present from 'em, as it may be of such a thing as money to buy a pair of gloves; and she gave me a twenty-shilling Bank of England note to buy them.

What did you get for this job?—Thirty or forty pounds, or thereabouts, as may be.

Or fifty pounds, as it may be. Mr. Blacksmith?—May be, for I cannot say to a few pounds. I am dull of hearing.

How long are you practising this delightful art?—Upwards of forty-eight years I am doing these marriages.

How old are you?—Seventy-five.

What do you do to get a livelihood?—I do these. D. D.

RUSSIAN SURNAMES.—In answer to a query in your last edition respecting Russian surnames, I am happy to be able to inform your inquirer that he is right in his conjecture that the Christian name of the father governs the first surname of the son or daughter. Thus, the Emperor Alexander Nicolaevich is Alexander, son of Nicholas; and his sister Maria Nicolaevna is Mary, daughter of Nicholas. This surname—which in Russian is called "po batuishki" ("after the father")—is in general use, and supplants our terms of Mr. and Mrs. in conversation and familiar correspondence.—PRETENSORY.

"DRESSED OUT TO THE NINE" (NOT NINES).—A common saying in Devon. I suppose it is the taking in the whole range of figures—in short, "going the whole hog."—RADWAY, Sidmouth.

TOOTHPICKS.—I think that I can add a fact to those at page 307 of the last volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, upon the antiquity of Toothpicks. In reading the twelfth volume of Mr. Grote's admirable "History of Greece," at page 608 I find that Agathocles, "among the worst of Greeks," "was poisoned, we are told, by means of a medicated quill handed to him for cleaning his teeth after dinner." Mr. Grote's authority is Diodorus, xxi., Fragm. 12, p. 276-278.—JOHN TIMBS.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C.—Your communication respecting the Ruy Lopez form of the Knight's opening, throws no new light, unfortunately, on the subject. It simply suggests the adoption of a defence long known, and which the best authorities have decided, from experience, to be untenable.

HORATIUS.—Your query was answered in our last number.

JULIUS MANNING.—We have not space to repeat the moves of the well-known "Indian Problem."

C. F. H.—We perfectly agree with you in opinion as to the superior construction of the first-mentioned Problem.

TUMKIN.—See our Solution of Problem 654, in last week's paper.

D. C. B.—Problem 655 is perfectly correct. Adopting your defence, Black would be mated in two moves.

COLONNA.—We are pleased once more to recognise our old communicant's handwriting. His games and diagrams are undergoing careful examination, and shall be reported on speedily.

WARWICK.—"The Chess Player's Handbook," published by Bell, of Covent-garden.

T. W. M., and N. M., Ambleside.—The integrity of Problem No. 653 may be restored, it is suggested, by placing the Q R Pawn at the 5th instead of the 4th square.

H. WHITTEN, Newcastle.—Perhaps you will favour us with another copy of the problem referred to; the former must have miscarried.

JUVENIS.—Quite unintelligible. Procure some of Messrs. Ashbee and Co.'s beautiful blank diagrams. They are so cheap, so easily attainable by post or parcel, and so useful, that no problem-composer, no chess-player in fact, should ever be without a stock of them.

I. F. G., Sandwich.—Your proposed variation in the Ruy Lopez Knight's Opening will be thought no improvement, we fear, on the ordinary modes of play. Like every other defence to this most puzzling debut, it subjects the second player to a cramped and difficult course of action.

MATHEMATICS is correct in his solution; but why does he not address his communications as other people do?

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 655, by Jacobus, Alpha, M. P., Munro, Bombardier, Simon, W. P., J. H. S., F. N., G. P. T., Cesar, Miles, R. T. M., P. P., A. Crimean Fusilier, X. Y. Z., J. Burnett, Henricus, D. Cuthbertson, Glasgow, F. G., Bushey, Tumkin, Omicron, Julius Manning, D. D., Perseus, Blue Peter, Cyma, Clericus, E. D. C. of Islington, F. H. of Norwich, J. Mackinnon, Artilleryman, H. F. H. of Brighton, G. Ferrey, Jan., T. J. of Hanworth, R. Y. of Southport, H. K. of Baywater, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 656, by Alpha, S. W. P., Mercator, W. F. D., J. H. S., F. R. of Norwich, Peter, Jacobus, W. W., D. D., Johannes, Fred. T., Derevon, C. F. H. of Grantham, J. F., Mathematics, Julius Manning, T. J. of Hanworth, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Petrowsky, J. W., Jacobus, Tumkin, W. W. D., Medius, Old Salt, Henricus, Philo, Mercator, Amateur, M. D., Old Subscriber, Philo-Chem, P. P., Munro, Major D., D. C. L., Miles, A. Graduate, F. P., Cantab, S. S., Q., Oxoniensis, Derevon, Bushey, are correct. All others are wrong.

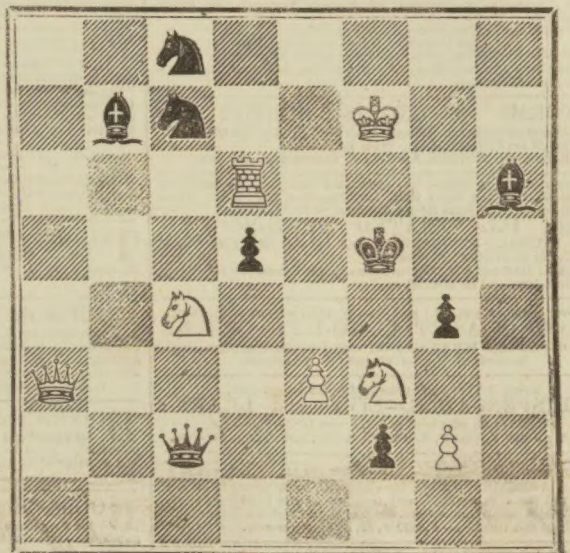
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 656.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B sq (ch)	K to his 5th, best	3. K to Q R sq	Anything.
2. K to Q Kt sq	P to Q B 7th (ch best)	4. Q mates.	

PROBLEM No. 657.

By Herr C. BAYER, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Sprightly skirmish played between Mr. STAUNTON and one of the best players of the St. George's Club; the former giving the Pawn and move.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. P to K B 4th	B to K 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	16. P takes P	Q takes P
3. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	17. K R to K B 5th	Kt to K 3rd
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	18. P to K 5th (b)	Kt to K Kt 5th
5. Castles	K Kt to K B 3rd	19. B to Q Kt 6th	Kt to K R 3rd
6. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	20. K R to K B sq	Kt to K B 2nd
7. K B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	21. Kt to K 4th	Castles
8. K B to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	22. Kt to Q B 5th	B takes Kt (ch)
9. P takes K P	Q Kt takes P	23. B takes B	K R to Q sq
10. K B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	24. Q R tks Q R P (c)	Q takes K P (d)
11. K Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	25. B to Q Kt 4th (e)	Q R to Q B sq (f)
(a)		26. Q R tks Q B P (g)	Q R to Q R sq
12. Q to Q 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	27. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to K 7th
13. Q B to K 3rd	B takes K B	28. Q R to Q B 7th	Kt to K 4th
14. Q R P takes B	Q to Q B 2nd		

Owing to the lateness of the hour the game was not finished; but Black ought to win without much trouble.

- (a) Ingenious and pretty. If White take the Queen he must lose his own Queen in return.
- (b) The attack is maintained all through with great tenacity and no little skill.
- (c) This is a beautiful move, and the position one of singular interest and curiosity, few White can now neither take the Queen nor Rook without being immediately checkmated.
- (d) The only thing left.
- (e) His best move. If Bishop to Q 4th, White would have won by taking the Q Rook.
- (f) Q R to Q Kt sq would have been better.
- (g) Oddly enough, this Pawn can be taken with the same impunity as the Q R Pawn was.

CHESS IN HOLLAND.

A smart Game played by Correspondence between Messrs. CROL and DUPRE, at Rotterdam, and Messrs. MESSEMAKER, HOOGENDOORN, and WERKHOVEN, at Gouda.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Rotterdam).	BLACK (Gouda).	WHITE (Rotterdam).	BLACK (Gouda).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Q R to Q B 4th	K to Q sq (d)
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	23. Q R to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	24. Q to K B 5th (e)	K R to K B sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	K B takes P	25. Kt to K R 7th	K R to K R sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	K B to Q R 4th	26. Kt to Kt 5th	K R to K B sq
6. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P	27. Kt to K R 7th	K to Q B 2nd (f)
7. Q to Q Kt 3d (a)	Q to K B 3rd	28. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt
8. Castles	K B to Q Kt 3rd	29. B to K B 4th	K to Q B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd	30. B to K Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd
10. R to K sq	Q Kt to Q R 4th	31. Q to K B 3rd	B to K 3rd
11. Q to Q R 4th	Q Kt takes K B	32. K P takes Q P	R to Q sq
12. Q takes Q Kt	Q to Q B 3rd	33. P to K R 3rd	Q to K Kt sq
13. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P takes Q B P	34. Q R to K 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
14. Q Kt takes P	K B to Q R 4th	35. Q to Q R 3rd	P to K R 4th
15. Q B to Q 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd	36. Q R to Q 2nd (g)	P to K R 5th
16. Q R to Q B sq	K B takes Q Kt	37. B to K R 2nd	P to K Kt 5th
17. B takes K B	Q to K 3rd	38. Q R takes Kt	K takes R (h)
18. Q to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 4th	39. P takes K R P	K to Q B 3rd
19. B to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd	40. Q takes Q R P	R to Q B sq
20. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd	41. P to Q 7th	
21. Q to K R 3rd (b)	P to K R 3rd (c)		

- (a) A powerful move at this moment; but the majority of good players favour Castling in preference.
- (b) Quite safe; for, were Black to open an attack with the Queen's Bishop on the Queen, White can effectively answer it by advancing his King's Pawn.
- (c) This does not dialogue the Knight; but it is a step towards Castling.
- (d) Was this necessary? It is plain that Q B dare not move, on account of the threatened on-com of the K P, but was Castling really more dangerous than moving the King?
- (e) Ingeniously conceived.
- (f) But why not persist in the same line of play, and compel White to draw or retreat the Kt? In such a position it was not for Black to decline a drawn game, surely.
- (g) If White had captured the Q R P, it would evidently have cost them the Queen.
- (h) Had they taken the K R P with P, or R with B, White would have given Mate by force in a few moves.

